Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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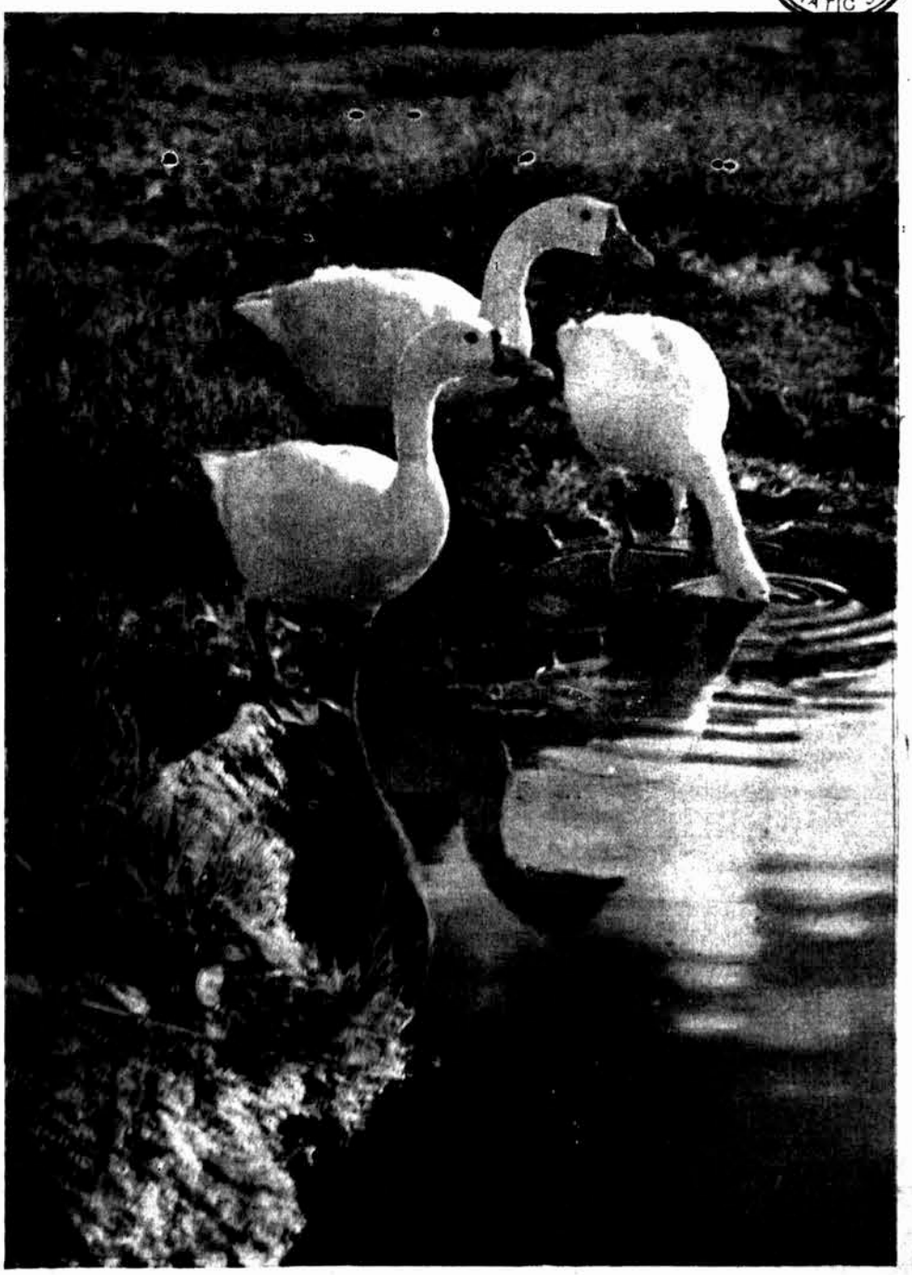

THE TRICKY TRIO

—M. Desai, A.R.P.S.

CARNIVAL IN ITALY

In many Italian towns and winter and seaside resorts, principally at San Remo and Viareggio, King Carnival again reigned and homage was paid to him by merry and happy crowds at Christmas time.

Medal of Order of Lenin has its youngest wearer in Mamlakat Nakhangova, 12-year-old pioneer school-girl, who is a shock worker of a collective farm, in Tajikistan

One of Turkey's "emancipated" ladies, in correct ski-ing costume, snapped at St. Moritz Switzerland.

An English visitor who thought he had left all road signs at home comes across a teaser in Copenhagen.

7,400 firemen took part in New Year Review of Fire Brigades of Tokyo in front of Imperial Palace.

Swords and clubs figured prominently among weapons of Peiping Police in quelling recent student riots there.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1936

Misri Chand Wins Blue Riband Of Air

Reaches Delhi At 4-20-1/2 p.m.

Gadgil And Gazdar Come Second And Third

VICEROY DISTRIBUTES PRIZES: WINNER GETS TROPHY AND Rs. 7,000

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Lt. Misri Chand won the Air Trophy Race reaching Delhi at 4-20-1/2 p.m. He received a rousing reception.

Mr. Gadgil followed him 15 minutes later coming second.

Mr. A. C. Gazdar arrived third at 17/5.—A. P.

OTHER ARRIVALS

Mr. Dube arrived at 17-41, Mr. Vintcent 17-42, Mr. Gardiner 17-43, Sir A. W. McRobert 17-45, Mr. Muir 18-07 and Mr. Vaughan Fowler 18.26-1/2.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED

At the conclusion of the race, H. E. the Viceroy distributed the trophies. Lt. Misri Chand received the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy and Rs. 7,000, also Speedolene Trophy and Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Gadgil was given the Harikishendas's Challenge Shield and Rs. 3,000.

Mr. A. C. Gazdar was given Rs. 1,000.

Capt. Muir won the trophy for the fastest speed, namely, 162 miles per hour.—A.P.

LT.-MISRI CHAND'S EXPERIENCE.

Lt.-Misri Chand told the Associated Press that the machine worked beautifully. From Bombay he took off very well, but the weather was hazy and visibility poor. He was having headwind up to Ahmedabad. "I flew a distance of 65 miles to Surat only about 50 feet over the sea, thereby running some risk. During my journey I lost one of my maps, but I had no difficulty whatever in finding my way."

The average speed over the whole race has been 116.5 miles per hour, which is a record for the Moth 'plane.

ARRIVALS AT JODHPUR

Misri Chand Leads Throughout

JODHPUR, February 15.

Lt.-Misri Chand flying VT-AGJ Gipsy 2nd wooden moth was first arrival at Jodhpur at 12 hours, 52 minutes, 15 seconds and left Jodhpur at 13-51. He had drifted about ten miles off the course between Bombay and Surat and flew low over the sea. He changed oil and refuelled at Jodhpur. There was no engine trouble.

Owing to machines being ahead of time, a compulsory wait of one hour is being made at Jodhpur in order that arrival at Delhi may be according to schedule.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Resident of Western Rajputana States were among those present at the aerodrome.

G. Gadgil flying VT-AET Gipsy metal moth was second arrival at 12 hours, 59 minutes, 40 seconds. He left after about one hour's compulsory wait, that is, at 13-52 minutes.

Mr. A. C. Guzdar reached third at Jodhpur at 13 hours, 48 minutes, 7 seconds. During the flight he experienced trouble owing to high oil consumption. He changed the grade of oil here. There was no further engine difficulty.

(Continued on Page 7

Lt. Misrichand (centre) was the first to arrive at Juhu from Madras and also the first to reach Delhi.

Mr. G. V. Gadgil, piloting his D. H. Moth 'plane V. T.—AET, who was the second to land at Juhu and also the second to reach Delhi.

AT IT AGAIN!

Italians Bomb Lake Haik Convent

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 15

A communique alleges Italian planes bombed a convent at Lake Haik. Nuns escaped uninjured.—Reuter's Special.

FOG HAVOC IN ENGLAND

A Reuter message from London states that practically the whole of England is enveloped in fog, and as a consequence many aeroplanes could not descend on the Croydon airport and had to return. Many sporting events had to be postponed.

STOP PRESS

FOURTH TEST MATCH

JOHANNESBURG, February 15.

In the Fourth Test Match between South Africa and Australia, to-day, the former made 157 in the first innings. The visitors replied with 183 for three, at the close of the game.

The nine Competitors for the Viceroy's Trophy who arrived safe at Juhu on Friday (Mr. N. M. Guzdar's 'plane "Miles Hawk" had its under-carriage smashed at Malkapur, about 195 miles from Madras): Capt. A. F. Muir, Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Lt. Misri Chand, Mr. A. C. Guzdar, Mr. Vaughan Fowber, Mr. S. K. Dube, Mr. Vintcent, Sir A W. McRobert and Mr. P. Mursell (navigator of Mr. C. E. Gardener.)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an Organising Inspector on salary for Bombay City for the National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd. the strongest life office in India. Apply to S. N. Guha, Secretary Bombay Branch, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5633).

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Science. B.T.'s and S.T.C.'s preferred. Bright prospect. Handsome salary, cheap living. Apply sharp with testimonials to Secretary, Sarava Vidyalaya High School, Kadi. (2606).

Gentlemen and ladies for the Sole management of the District office of the Financial Service (Financial service). Influential Congress men preferred. Apply Sinha & Co., Sinha House, Salkea, Howrah. (5562)

44. MEDICAL.

Best for the teeth. Always use Porival Black Tooth Powder. Can be had from everywhere. (5438).

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, grants M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. Diplomas in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively. Prospectus free. (5428).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Free L.H.M.S., H.M.B., H.M.D., etc. by post. No degree fee. Enclose 2 annas stamps. Indian Homoeo-Institute (Regd.) P.O. Mahuva (Kathiawar). (5637).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Capable Agents to push shares of a glass factory on suitable commission. Crystal Glass Works, Ltd., Calcutta. (5634).

Wanted—Chief Agents and Special Agents in the Province of Bombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. (2627).

GRETA GARBO
FREDRIC MARCH
in Tolstoy's immortal love story
ANNA KARENINA
ANNA KARENINA
A M.-G.-M. Super Picture
at
PLAZA
To-night & To-morrow
3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
Complete pictures of lying-in-state and the Funeral of His Late Majesty KING GEORGE V will also be shown

NEW HINDI SCHOOL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the Primary Hindi School, near Madhavji Dharamsi Mill at Tardeo at 9 a.m. on Monday.

Separate seats have been reserved for ladies.

A meeting will also be held on Sunday at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Hindi Association.

GOVT.'S FRESH "OFFENSIVE"

B. P. T. U. C. Supports Anti-Ministry Agitation Of Congress Socialists

The monthly meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. Executive Committee was held on Thursday evening at Shetye Building, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar presided.

After the ordinary business was transacted the following resolutions were passed:

"This meeting regards the new clause added to the Payment of Wages Bill at the instance of Sir Homi Mody, as a direct attack on the workers' inherent right of strike and condemns the action of Government in supporting it and the Legislative Assembly for enacting it. This meeting expresses its grave disapproval of the attitude adopted as regards this clause and as regards to Bill by the Congress Party in the Assembly and resolves to carry on agitation against this new clause.

"This meeting of the B.P.T.U C. views with resentment the fresh offensive launched by the Government on the working class movement as evidenced by the numerous house searches and raids on the Trade Union Offices in U. P. and the arrest of Comrade Shibnath Banerji, ex-General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. and others.

Sympathy For Strikers.

"This meeting of the B.P.T.U.C. expresses its complete sympathy with the workers of the Spring Mill Bombay, The Tapi Mill Burhanpur and The Gendalal Mill Jalgaon who are on strike and extends its support to their struggle against retrenchment and rationalization.

This meeting resolved to celebrate the 4th March as the "Unemployed Day" by holding meeting at various places in the city in co-operation with other working class organisations and appoints a committee consisting of Mr. D. L. Pathak, Doctor M. R. Shetty, Rane and M. A. Potkar.

Anti-Ministry Campaign.

While extending its co-operation to the Congress Socialist Party in the Anti-Ministry Campaign in response to their invitation the B.P.T.U.C. emphasizes the need of preparing a platform based on immediate economic and the political demands of the masses and popularising it with a view to form a united front against the Reforms and of raising the fundamental issue of self-determination as the basic objective of the Anti-Imperialist front."

A committee consisting of R. A. Khedgikar, Charles Mascarenhas, V. B. Karnik, D. L. Pathak and B. G. Bhandarkar was appointed to incorporate the mass programme as well as the fundamental issue in the Anti-Ministry agitation.

The meeting terminated with thanks to the chair.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Encouraged by a large number of people who heard the religious discourses last year in the Mahaluxmi Temple, it is arranged by the Trustees of the Mahaluxmi Temple to have one week of religious discourses this year also.

The first discourse was given on Saturday from 7-30 p.m. to dress the gathering to-day, (Sunday) at the same time. On Monday Pandit Ramkrishna Dhole will speak. On Tuesday Pandit Vishnu and from Wednesday to Friday Pandit Maruti Gurab will speak.

The Excelsior
Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

There's a pot of giggles at the end of the rainbow!
The World's leading Jackasseteers have cornered the Shock Market!
ROBERT
BERT WHEELER WOOLSEY
The RAINMAKERS
Hear Bert and Dorothy sing, "Isn't Love the Grandest Thing"
A dippy, drippy drama of the drought
with
DOROTHY LEE
directed by Fred Guiol
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

Coming! Very Shortly!
Ideal Woman and Fashion-Loving Husband is the subject of
Bharat Laxmi Picture's
Wonderful Social Hit
Dil-ki-Pyas
Written by—
Late Indian Shakespeare
AGA HASHRA
Kashmiree
Starring:—
Kajjan, Mukhtar Begum, P. Cooper, Violet, Sorabjee.
COMING TO—
MAJESTIC CINEMA— Girgaum.
A Picture You Must Not Miss

PAPER MERCHANT'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

India Secretary, Judge And Municipality Sued

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Feb. 15.

In a suit filed by a paper merchant of Santa Cruz, Ratilal Harjivan Patel, against the Secretary of State for India, the Bandra Municipality (since the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz has been merged into it), and Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, a judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages jointly and severally from the three defendants, for the alleged loss of amenities, privacy and nuisance suffered on account of the building of a new additional structure in 1931 by the third defendant whose bungalow is on the South of the plaintiffs. Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class Sub-Judge of Thana, has reserved judgment after hearing arguments and after the conclusion of reply by Mr. B. K. Desai, counsel for the plaintiff, to the arguments advanced by the defendants' counsels.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee at a recent meeting sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to be paid as consultation fee to Sir M. Visweswarayya who will visit Nagpur in the first week of March to inspect the various schemes of increased water supply for Nagpur.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A recent decision by the Chief Justice N. J. Wadia relating to a person who had taken jewellery from a person on 'jangad' (sell or return) system had far-reaching effects on a similar case just now before the Presidency Magistrate Dadar—the case of one Kaikushru Dinshaw Laikaka charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two diamond rings.

The accused is alleged to have taken the said rings from the complainant in the case, Dhanjishaw Dinshaji Mirbatliwalla, a shroff of the G.I.P. Rly., to dispose them of and took two days time to show them to would-be customers.

After the due time had passed, the complainant received a letter from the accused through a solicitor that one Kudrathulla Azamtulla had the rings.

On enquiries it was learnt from Kudratulla that accused pledged the rings with him for certain moneys due to him.

Subsequently the accused was arrested and when released on bail, absconded; he was again re-arrested and given over to jail custody.

The Magistrate remarked that the rulings in the High Court case in a similar case were binding on him and read out the relevant extracts from the judgment in the same case, when Laikaka's case came up for hearing.

Laikaka who is conducting his own defence, said that he would prove from the statements of witnesses in the examination-in-chief and cross examination that he was a 'bona-fide' buyer.

The Magistrate said that in view of the High Court judgment it may not be necessary for the accused to address the court and postponed the case to February 24 to enable the court and all concerned to get certified copies of the judgment referred to.

Mr. C. B. Velker appeared for the prosecution, Mr. D. C. Billimoria watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant while defence was conducted by the accused himself.

Abdul a Noor Mohmed, a Muslim aged 35, was arrested yesterday by the Dongri Police on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife, by attempting to cut off her nose with a knife.

He absconded soon after, but was subsequently arrested at 11-15 p.m. last night.

The accused was placed before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered that he be remanded into police custody till the 22nd instant.

Further evidence was recorded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday in the "Trunk Murder Case" in which Shantilal Virchand and Kantilal Virchand stand charged with the murder of a diamond broker.

A notorious dacoit of East Khandesh who was wanted by the East Khandesh police has been arrested in Bombay by Rao Bahadur Wagle, Inspector, C.I.D. Gokulsing Beharilal, the alleged dacoit after settling down in Bombay assumed the name of Beharilal and was passing on as a merchant. On certain information received by the C.I.D., Inspector Wagle kept a watch near Victoria Terminus and arrested Beharilal.

He will be sent to East Khandesh to take his trial.

The Uran police has intimated to the Bombay City Police to be on the look out of some persons who are responsible for theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 1,791 from the house of Nanibai Gangaram residing at Uran.

Acting upon information received that one Sitabai Sadhu a Hindu woman aged 30 was living on the earnings of several prostitutes residing with her, the vigilance branch of the Bombay C.I.D sent a bogus customer to investigate into the matter.

It was stated that yesterday afternoon, two bogus customers were sent up to Sitabai's pace with marked coins. The accused pointed the customers to a girl aged 16. The place was subsequently raided and the accused arrested.

It was ascertained that the accused used to share half of the earnings of three prostitutes residing with her.

Sitabai was placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who ordered her to be remanded into Police custody till the 22nd instant, pending further inquiries.

Confidence Tricksters Bound Over

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four members of a "golden gang" in Bombay who were defying both law and the ingenuity of police have been bound over for a period of one year at the instance of Rao Bahadur Wagle, Inspector, C.I.D. and Sub-Inspector Kokje who were after this gang for a long time past.

The method of the gang was to introduce some well-known but greedy persons to gamble with a rich "Shetia" who was also a member of the gang. They were led to believe that the "Shetia" was very gullible and could be very easily fleeced.

ROB OF "RICH" SHETIA

The victims were told that they would make thousands of rupees in a few minutes from this "rich Shetia" if they only took a few hundred, or even a couple of thousands of rupees with them. They were taken to certain hotels or bungalows in the city where the "Shetia" was introduced with a "Mehta" sitting near him. Gambling was proceeded with after the introduction with the result that the victims were made to win invariably.

The confidence having been thus restored, the visitors were then urged to stake large sums, with the result that very soon they lost all. Several complaints were lodged with the police and the cases either were treated as "civil" or not taken notice of, the matter being treated as one coming under "gambling," where no recourse to law was possible.

NET SPREAD

Among the victims were some rich Marwaris, Iranis, liquor shop keepers and bank clerks who are said to have lost lakhs of rupees. The Bombay C.I.D. now stepped in and succeeded in breaking the gang.

The names of the accused are: Chimanlal Vakhatchand, Babulal Popatlal, Halechand Bhatt and Pranjiwandas Bhawanidas.

Inquest Results In Murder Verdict: Prosecution Of Suspect Recommended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of Doroo Anoo, aged 33, who on the 7th instant, at about 10-30 p.m. was found lying in an unconscious condition with a knife protruding out from under his left collar bone, at the junction of Alexandra and Cowen Dun Road. He expired before his removal to hospital.

It was stated in evidence by Malanbi Dosoo Ammoo, wife of the deceased that she had been married to him five years ago, and had a son. She stated further that he was a dealer in milk, and had a shop at Cumballa Hill.

On the 7th instant at 4 p.m. the deceased took his meal and went out. At 11 p.m. witness received information that he had been stabbed and removed to hospital.

Next to give evidence was Dr. N. D. Talyarkhan who is a medical practitioner, having his dispensary at Nishanpada Road, and residing at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi. Witness stated that on the day of the incident at 10-30 p.m. he was returning home, when he noticed that a crowd had collected at the junction of Cowen Dun Road and Alexandra Road. Witness entered the crowd and saw the deceased being helped into a taxi.

At the request of a Police officer, he extracted the knife from the chest of the deceased and handed it over to him. Witness mentioned that he noticed the blade to have been embedded on the upper part of the left side of the chest, below the left clavicle.

Important evidence was furnished by Khalilkhan Buddhan Khan, who stated that on the night of Friday the 7th instant he, and the deceased who is his employer, had gone to Gowalia Tank Road, at about 9-30 p.m. they were returning home, and had crossed the Gowalia Tank Maidan when the suspect Gulam Hussein Mohamed Hussein accompanied by the sister of the deceased's mother-in-law, met them. The deceased was stated to have questioned the suspect as to why he was taking the woman with him, and the suspect replied that the woman owed him Rs. 10 and he was therefore moving about in her company. The deceased offered to pay over the amount to the suspect the next morning, but he replied that he would only let her go if the money was paid on the spot.

Stabbed Deceased

The suspect was then stated to have slapped the deceased. Witness and the deceased were then moving away and the deceased was a pace behind, when witness was startled with the cry, "I am stabbed, I am stabbed." He turned round and saw the deceased catching the suspect by his shirt front. Witness then began calling out "Police, Police," and the suspect gave him a violent push and ran away.

Witness noticed that a knife was sticking in the chest of the deceased, and he was bleeding profusely. Subsequently the police arrived and the suspect was arrested.

Gulam Hussain, the suspect, when asked by the Coroner if he had any statement to make replied that he would make his statement at the High Court.

In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's jury held that death was due to "Haemorrhage from a stab wound, the wound being inflicted by the suspect Gulam Hussain Mohamed Hussain by means of a knife, with the intent of committing murder" and were of the opinion that he be prosecuted for murder.

JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

"At Home" To Mr. Sachidananda Sinha

The Journalists' Association of India will be "at home" to Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Editor of the "Hindustan Review" on Monday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Brandon's, Victoria Terminus. Non-members who desire to attend the function should communicate to the Secretary C/o "The Bombay Chronicle" before Monday noon.

Magistrate Grants Application Of Suspects In Municipal Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The five persons arrested in connection with the alleged fraud on the Bombay Municipality in regard to refund of export town duties, were released on bail to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Umaji Dagdooji (The Exporter), Parshram Narayan Karnik (Railway Register Clerk), Jelaluddin Gulamali (Railway Loader); Mohanlal Krishnaji Parab (Railway Filing Clerk), were each ordered to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 13,000 of which Rs. 3,000 was to be deposited in cash with one surety in like amount. Sahadev Ambaji (Railway Marker) was ordered to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 7,000 of which Rs. 1,000 was to be deposited in cash.

In applying for a further remand of the accused it was stated that about Rs. 13,000 had been paid by the Municipality on bogus refund vouchers presented by the Exporter. So far 156 such vouchers had been traced involving a sum of Rs. 1,891. As the records have not been completely inspected, the police applied for an adjournment.

Mr. S. K. Ambedker with Mr. Patel on behalf of the accused applied for bail. The magistrate granted the application.

Rs.3000

ARE OFFERED for "SUGGESTIONS" COMPETITION. RESULT WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

Rs.3000

WILL AGAIN BE OFFERED BY US IN A NEW VERY INTERESTING COMPETITION

WAIT TILL NEXT

SUNDAY

CAN YOU NAME THE OBJECT?

The Hindustan Rubber Works,

LIMITED.

BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar)

With Most Up-to-date Equipment of Machinery Made for all Taste. To Suit all Pockets.

Words Won't Impress Quality. Give a Chance. It will Speak for itself.

Insist On—

No. 1 "TIGER BRAND"
No. 2 "DEER BRAND"
No. 3 "CROWN BRAND"

Better than the Best : Cheaper than the Rest

Some Opinions

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR:
I have been very deeply impressed with what I saw in your factory, your goods are equal to the best foreign make, yet are cheap in prices.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT TRADE REPRESENTATIVE:
"The working method of the factory is wonderful. The shoes made therein are superior to foreign makes."

A PROMINENT BOOTS & SHOES FIRM OF LONDON:
The quality of your shoes is very superior. The canvas used is of the best type. The style is really very attractive.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR:
On visiting your factory I was pleased with the efficiency and cleanliness. I wish success to the working of the factory.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON:
During their recent visit to Kathiawar were highly pleased to see the shoes and slippers made by the factory. They gave an order for some pairs of coloured shoes.

THE FAMOUS GERMAN RUBBER EXPERT BERGER:
India ought to feel proud for the superior shoes you manufacture.

For particulars write to:—

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Messrs. ALLEN & Co.,

PATKA MANSION, BHENDI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 3.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magh Vad 9. 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 22, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 13, 1305
Sunrise: 7h 7m.
Sunset: 6h. 6-39m
Hightide: 4-15 18-31
Lowtide: 11-06 —

Hindustan Music Conference, People's Jinnah Hall, concerts at 8 a.m., 4 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of the St. Mary's Old Boys' Association, St. Mary's High School Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament, Cooperage: Young Sports vs. Brady and Co., 4-15 p.m.; Friends Sporting Club vs. European Railway Institute (Igatpuri), 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, February 17.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election for University constituency: Polling 9 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Western India Football Association Ltd., annual general meeting, Cooperage, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 18.

Bombay Championship Day Show, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, February 21.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

Bombay Races, big meeting, fourth day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

There will be a meeting of the Rama Navami Sub-Committee of the Asthika Samaj to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj Hall at 8-30 a.m.

BAND AT THE PARSI COLONY

The Band of St. Mary's High School will play the programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI UPNISHAD CLASS AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala Shashtri Mohanlal N. Shukla will conduct Upnishad Class at Brahma Nivas to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

TARUN MITRA SEVA MANDAL, TARDEO

The fifth and sixth annual gathering of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Madhav Maharaj Shinde Hall, Navalkar Lane, Girgaum Back Road.

HARIKATHA

There will be a Harikatha in Kanarese on "Kabirdas" at No. 5 Balaram Street, Top Floor, opposite Municipal Dispensary, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. by Pandit Belur Keshavdas.

THANA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Mr. S. V. Dhamankar's at Bhivandi.

MAHARASTRA MITRA MANDAL

Sixth annual celebration of the above Mandal will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Free Reading Room Hall of the same Mandal, at Government Gate Road, Lal Baug.

THE YOUNG INDIA FOOTBALLERS

The 4th anniversary of the above Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall under the presidency of Dr. M. Ramrao. The programme will include a short Social Drama in Kannada.

CONCERT AT THE SIR P. M. GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Khadin Husein.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and Saraswat Mahilla Samaj, Master Kalyanpur Sanjiva Rao of Udipi, will perform Harikirtan in Konkani in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Crime and Punishment." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Today morning show at 10 a.m.

CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.

REGAL—"Honeymoon for 3". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savitri". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Rainmakers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

APOLLO—"Devdas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Frisco Kid." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million", time as usual.

PALACE—"Les Miserables". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"All Quiet on W. Front". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 12-0 noon. The V.U.B. Ensemble. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. 6-0 p.m. Been Solos. 6-15 p.m. Prof. Annadaneshwar Pen. 6-45 p.m. K. S. Kolhapure. (Been Solos) 7-0 p.m. Talk: "If I were a Mayoress." 7-15 p.m. Ballad Songs. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. "Anarkali." 8-25 p.m. Yussaf Effendi in Gazals and Quawalis. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Band of the 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Symphony Concert. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. Frank Mannheimer (Pianofotte.) 8-45 p.m. A Recital by Olga Athaide (Goan Pianist.) 9-10 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service, relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Organ Solos. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

9-0 a.m 'Mass' (Relayed from St. Mary's Church, Delhi). 10-0 a.m. English Recorded Programme. 10-30 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 10-45 a.m. Khayal Lalit. 11-0 a.m. Sarangi. 11-10 a.m. Desi. 11-25 a.m. Sitar, Gaur Sarang. 11-35 a.m. Bindrabani. 11-50 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 12-0 noon. Thumri and Dadra. 12-30 p.m. Mrs. Asaf Ali on Ghardari Ki-Baten. 12-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 1-0 p.m. Ghazals. 1-30 p.m. Sitar Sarang. 1-45 p.m. Thumri. 2-0 p.m. Violin, Bhim Palas. 2-10 p.m. Ghazals. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

K. G. S. B. INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATION SOCIETY

The adjourned annual general meeting of the K. G. S. B. Industrial and Education Society, H/23 Ambewadi, Girgaum, will be held at the premises of the N. K. G. S. B. Sangh, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

KARNATAK ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The prize distribution ceremony of the Karnatak Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Forbes Hall, opposite the Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) will distribute the prizes and certificates to the prize-winners. There will also be a public meeting for the purpose of forming a Karnatak Kala Mandal for fostering Karnatak Arts and Crafts. It will be followed by vocal and instrumental music by well-known artists.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Mahashivaratri On Feb 21

Friday the 21st February 1936, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Mahashivaratri".

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

The Telegraph Branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual:—

Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Fort Street Booking Office, Byculla, Girgaon, M. Hill, Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim, Mandvi and Grant Road.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

A conference of Managing Committee members of Co-operative Societies, under the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, Mr. Nageshrao Ullal will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "The Mount Everest Expeditions," today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brotherhood Hall at Dadarkar's Building, Bangadwadi, 302 B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oromsay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Wildenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

THANKSGIVING MASS

The Catholic Staff of Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at St. Theresa's Chapel, (Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) followed by Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Van Vuren, Voy 39 left Singapore on the 11th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant and sail again on the 21st instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Way of Regeneration and the Meaning of Mahashivratri" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes which are at present conducted in the hall.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona will deliver in English a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Great offensive against Hinduism". Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club, there will be a grand Orchestra by Mr. Premanand and Party of Mysore (patronised by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Club in Laxminarayen Building, G. I. P. Matunga.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Swami Omkarsatchitanandji will deliver a lecture on "Importance of Sacrifice" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Night of Knowledge" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE CAPITOL
To-day and To-morrow Only
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Any Intimate QUESTIONS To be answered?
COME and MEET The One and Only
Miss MAXWELL
She will tell you all that you need know!—YOUR MIND IS AN OPEN BOOK TO HER!
CARTER THE GREAT
IN
New And Greater ILLUSIONS
Cheating the Gallows—Vanishing Horse—Shooting a Bullet thro' a Woman, etc., etc.....
POPULAR PRICES

THE REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Stanley LUPINO
IN
"HONEYMOON FOR THREE"
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY ROMANCE
With 3 New Songs
"Make Hey while the Moon shines"
"Why Not, Madame?"
"I'll build a Fence around you."

ARE YOU A LOVER of Indian Music?
You shall find most delicious music in this great entertainment of this City.
Savitri
A SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (Poona) MARATHI MUSICAL SUPER
Starring:
LEELA
THE SILVER-VOICED STAR of our screen.
Supported By
VIJAYADEVI, SARASWATEE (Barodekar),
M. KALE, K. GORE, RANADE, VEDPATHAK, B. BAKRE, D. KAMANNA, V. PEHELWAN.
Directed By
BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
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Prof. SURESH BABU.
Now In Its 3RD GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM).
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

The Assembly

This was expected to be an 'Ottawa Week' in the Assembly, and both the Government and the Opposition had made full preparations for a grand fight. But the exigencies of the time-table came in the way, and it was decided on all hands to postpone the crucial debate until after the budgets are disposed of that is, about the middle of March. The House was occupied during the week on the question of taking over the M. S.M. and B.N. W. Railways, the consideration of the administration of backward and partially excluded areas, the Payment of Wages Bill, and last but not least, Sardar Sant Singh's special motion about the privileges of the House. Much h t was imported during the discussion of the Privilege motion due to the very important principle involved therein. The passing of Sir Homi Mody's amendment to the Payment of Wages bill which penalises lightening strikes by deduction of wages, will naturally cause much heart-burning among labour ranks. What is, perhaps, more surprising than the result—it was of course anticipated when Government joined hands with Sir Homi,—was the large majority in favour of the amendment.

Sheriff's Meeting

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening to express the city's profound grief and sorrow at the death of His Majesty King George V, and to decide to raise a memorial to the late Monarch. H. H. the Aga Khan, who presided at the meeting, made a very felicitous speech, and testified from his personal experience to "the warmth and wealth" of King George's character. The two other main speeches, of K. F. Nariman, and Sir Stanley Reed respectively, were also couched in eloquent and feeling terms. A Committee under the Chairmanship of H.E. the Governor was appointed at the meeting for collecting funds etc. for the memorial, which will take the form of giving medical relief to the sick and suffering in the city of Bombay. The Mayor, struck an entirely appropriate note in his speech, when he suggested the raising of another "invisible" memorial to His late Majesty, by requesting the representatives of the Crown to follow King George's example by never overriding the popular will. The voice of the people, he aptly quoted, is the voice of God!

The Air Race

Very great interest was evinced in the Viceroy's Cup Air Race which was the feature of the week-end. The race had to be abandoned last year due to the paucity of competitors and their number this year though comparatively small, is none-the-less encouraging. Five of the machines were piloted by Indians, and Bombay had sent as many as three representatives, which incidentally was the largest number of entrants from any one place. The course this year was found far more suitable and popular than in former years, extending as it did from Madras in the South to Delhi in the North, a total distance of 1985 miles, with Hyderabad, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Jodhpur as compulsory stops. Great enthusiasm was created at all those places, which shows that India is becoming more and more air-minded. More and more of our young men are being attracted to flying not only as a hobby, but as a regular profession. There are great possibilities for an air-career in a vast country like India, and the Viceroy's Cup Air Race is naturally looked upon as a great occasion for aspiring airmen.

Au Revoir

Though the finals of the All-India Cricket Championship matches are yet to be played, the cricket season may be said to have almost closed with the departure of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's team of Australian Cricketers on Thursday night by the s.s. "Strathnaver" for their homeland. It cannot be denied that the Aussies had a strenuous tour for the last four months, and that they have left only very pleasant memories behind them. Their sojourn in India was not marred by a single "incident," as at the time of the last tour of the M.C.C. There was perfect comraderie among all the players, both on and off the field. It was at one time feared that the Kangaroos would carry everything before them but Lahore turned the scales in India's favour, and at any rate, as far as the Tests are concerned India is now on a par with the Aussies. We must acknowledge gratefully that Ryder and his men have taught a good deal to our players, and that their tour has been truly educative. It is hoped that India can now look forward to regular exchanges of visits between herself and Australia.

R. W. I. T. C.

The Racing Fraternity of Bombay will be immensely pleased at the news that H. M. the King has allowed the use of the designation 'Royal' to the Western India Turf Club. Horse-racing has been known as the "Sport of Kings", and the new appellation is thus very appropriate indeed. Moreover this new honour to her Turf Club brings Bombay in a line with her rival Calcutta, which is an added cause of satisfaction not only to the punters but to the general public of Bombay as well.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

The Baby!

To be born in the year of grace 1936 is not an unmixed blessing, certainly not an unadulterated delight. The new-born babe is, of course, blissfully ignorant either of its distant fate, or of the immediate reactions of its haphazard entry into this world, though some of our philosophical Jeremias are never tired of rubbing it in, that the baby's first cry is a veritable protest against its forced decent into this 'vale of tears.' The modern educated parents, though they welcome their offspring with open hands,—the natural human instinct being yet overwhelming,—are vaguely conscious of a certain chap called Malthus, and uncomfortably apprehensive of taking the world's population nearer to the brink of the precipice and of various other imminent disasters foreshadowed by the ardent apostles of birth-control. The poorer and less sophisticated among us, though they have never even heard the name either of Malthus or of Margaret Sanger, and though they accept God's gift with heart-felt gratitude, are more imminently concerned about the nourishment necessary for a new mouth. So, as a general proposition one can safely assert that it is a very doubtful privilege to have a baby in these enlightened times. No more do our friends hail us as little heroes, or rush upon us with presents. Many will nod gravely, some will scowl, a few will even get unduly confidential with us. Occasionally even the gifts, sent by some of those practical fellows, are contrived to bring home to us the enormity of our guilt, till one is almost driven into echoing Macbeth's cry of repentance: 'Will all great Neptune's ocean . . ."

* * * *

In Batches

The business of babyhood, the prospects of parenthood and, indeed, the very future of the race are yet, however, not so dark as they well might have otherwise been. For, due to an inexplicable kink in the human character, we are to-day witnessing the apparent contradiction of a world, which is none too favourably disposed towards a baby, positively going into transports of joy over a batch of them. The old adage "Unity is strength' is to-day exemplified in a very unexpected direction. A baby by itself, is tolerated as a necessity. When two of them come hand in hand, they force the tribute of passing attention. A triplet is quoted as a curiosity. A quadruplet makes mankind sit up and treat them as a star turn,—witness the publicity given to the four, new-born babies of St. Neots. But when they come in force of five, the world verily goes into hysterics over them! The Dionne Quintuplets of Canada are to-day THE Five Marvels of the world. The old 'Seven Wonders' pale into insignificance before them. The five sisters who were simultaneously ushered into an unsuspecting world are really the cutest of cutes. They must have had a real, hot brain-wave while they were at the back of the Beyond, that is, if you believe in the Beyond. Knowing that a poor, solitary girl, has no ghost of a chance in those hard days, they pooled their future fortunes, and formed themselves into a Corporation as it were, before being transported to this terra firma, and the whole batch of them is to-day providing the biggest ballyhoo of modern times!

* * * *

Smiling Fortune

Even princesses born in purple may well envy those five wee specimens of feminity. They are tended with the greatest care and devotion, are attended by a specially selected staff of nurses, and are protected even against their own parents! They are housed in a hospital all their own, presided over by Dr. Dafoe, who has already become a legendary figure in obstretical annals. He is not only their great harbinger in this life, but their guardian and god-father, aye, a super-Governor! His slightest word is law as far as the lucky quintuplets are concerned. He is being bombarded for information about his precious charges from all quarters of the globe, and the inquiries run almost into astronomical figures.

Though they have not yet come to the age of being feted and feasted, those illustrious infants have already amassed fortunes in their own right, which would be the despair of many grown-ups. A roaring trade is done in their souvenirs, and various gifts, legacies and bequests are being daily showered upon them from far and near. And soon they are going to make their first appearance on the silver screen, for a fee which will make even stars in Hollywood or Elstree green with jealousy. It is reported that the world's ex-sweet-heart Mary Pickford herself, is going to be their film director.

* * * *

Battle Royal

But while the Quins are living and gurgling with delight in Canada, a battle royal is being fought over them between two doctors in London. That babies who came in batches are better off than the unfortunate, solitary arrivals, that the quads and quins are supremely fortunate through sheer numerical strength, is now gone to the Q. E. D. stage.

But what about the mothers? Is the bone of contention between the two good medicos. One of them holds that multiple births ... not good for the mother. It is a throwback to the primitive—this litter, he says. It is not a good omen for the future of the race either, he darkly asserts. The other worthy doctor holds a directly contradictory view. 'The more, the better' is the slogan. But his argument is so delightfully naive that I cannot resist the temptation of quoting it here in extenso. Says he: "If you have one child, you have to leave the washing or the housework to see what is going on. If you have twins you tell one of them to go and see what his brother is doing, and tell him he mustn't. If you have quadruplets you can, it seems, rest in comfortable ease for the rest of your life, in the assurance that all your problems will be solved!"

Isn't he a dear?

* * * *

Shabbiest Trick

And what of the father? we may take the inquiry one step further and ask. It is characteristic of the present times, that while columns and columns of newspapers are being devoted to the Dionne babies, to their marvellous mother, to their good doctor, and even to their nice nurses, not a word is being said about their unfortunate father. His very existence is being ignored, he is for all what matters, simply 'non est'. It is really the height of irony, the limit of injustice. The father's view-point is of course, of cardinal importance—at any rate to himself! His batch of babies may provide a nine days' sensation to the world, but to him it is, er-well, a long liability, to say the very least. And most fathers will, I presume, heartily agree with the remark passed by one of their tribe on learning that he was blessed with a triplet, that it was the shabbiest trick ever played by Almighty upon him!

'Planes taking off from Juhu aerodrome on Saturday morning. Photo shows the starter giving the signal.

Competitors' 'planes taking in fuel at the Juhu aerodrome on Saturday.

MISRI CHAND WINS BLUE RIBAND OF AIR

(Continued from page 1.)

He departed after about one hour of compulsory wait, at 14 hours 4 minutes.

S. K. Dube, piloting Maharaj of Indore's Moth VT-ABX, with a passenger was the fourth arrival at Jodhpur at 13-49. There was no trouble during the flight. He left at 14-30.

Sir A. W. Macrobert with a passenger in his Moth VT-ABY arrived fifth in order at Jodhpur at 13 hours, 52 minutes, and 25 seconds, and departed after one hour at 14-54. No engine trouble.

Mr. N. Vinicent arrived at Jodhpur at 14 hours, 42 minutes, 4 seconds and left for Delhi at 15-42 Mr. Muir arrived Jodhpur at 15 hours, 14 minutes. Mr. Vaughan Fowler arrived at Jodhpur at 15 hours, 20 minutes.

Mr. Gardner reached Jodhpur at 14 hours 22 minutes. and left at 5-25.

C. E. Gardner, piloting G-ADDT Short Scion arrived sixth in order at Jodhpur at 14 hours, 22 minutes and departed at 15-22 hours. He reported there was no trouble during the flight.

Vaughan Fowler in B.A. Eagle G-ADGJ was last. He arrived at 15-15 hours and departed at 16-15 hours.—A.P.

ARRIVALS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

Lt.-Misri Chand arrived first at Ahmedabad, at 10-30 a.m. He said the journey was quite uneventful except for a head wind. Visibility was good throughout.

Mr. G. Gadgil arrived second at 10-36 a.m.

From early this morning a large crowd of Europeans and Indians many of them armed with cameras and some also with carpets to squat upon waited near the aerodrome in the cantonment in expectation of the Air Race competitors. The assemblage included a number of children.

Lt.-Misri Chand took off from Ahmedabad at 10-50.

In an interview with the Associated Press he said that one of his maps flew out of the plane on the way but he had other maps to guide him.

Mr. Gadgil left at 10/56 a.m.

Mr. S. K. Dube arrived third at 11-09 a.m. followed by Sir A. W. MacRobert two minutes later. The former left at 11-29 a.m. and the latter at 11-31 a.m.

Mr. C. E. Gardner, piloting the Short Scion arrived here at 12-03 p.m. and left at 12-28 p.m.

Gazdar arrived fifth at 11-31 and left at 11-51. Mr. Vintcent arrived seventh at 12-45 and left at 13-05.

Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler arrived at 13-15 he being the eighth to reach here. He took off at 13-35.

A. E. Muir arrived ninth at 13-26 and left at 13-46.

His journey, he said, was very bumpy. He flew very high about 3,000 feet whilst most other machines flew very low, one of them as low as 200 feet.—A. P.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS TO STAGE MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

Protest Against Attack On Their Leader, M. Leon Blum

(Special Cable.)

PARIS Feb. 14

A monster demonstration of protest against the attack on the Socialist, M. Leon Blum, is being planned by the Socialists for Sunday.

The Prefect of police has ruled out the route passing the Chamber of Deputies, along the Faubrog St. Germain, where the attack occurred.

The men detained in connection with the assault have been released.

DEMANDING DRINK BEFORE EXECUTION!

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CANON CITY (Colorado), February 15.

Five "killers" executed by cyanide gas poisoning in the lethal chamber here last night went to the chamber jesting and demanding a good stiff drink like whisky though this was refused to them as against prison regulations. One of the 'killers' Otis McDaniels who was convicted for shooting the sheriff and a local sheep farmer created a sensation the day before the execution by asking to be allowed to accompany hundred other convicts to see the preview "tryout" of his execution with pig as victim. This request was also refused.

WOMEN'S DEATHS IN NURSING HOME

Two Suspects Committed For Trial At Nottingham

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Dorothy Nancy Waddingham and Ronald Sullivan were committed for trial at Nottingham today. They pleaded not guilty and reserved their defence.

An earlier London message dated February 5 stated:

There was a swift sensation at Nottingham police court to-day when a second charge of murder was preferred against Dorothea Nancy Waddingham a nurse, and Ronald Sullivan, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned last week at the inquest on Miss Ada Louisa Baguley, who died as the result of a fatal dose of morphine or heroin in a nursing home. Sullivan and Waddingham were in charge of it at the time.

It was alleged, in respect of to-day's charge, that the victim was the 87-year-old Louisa, mother of Ada Louisa Baguley. The mother's death occurred in the same nursing home on May 12, 1935, where she, too, had been an inmate since 1934.

The jury at the inquest last week on the body of Miss Ada Louisa Baguley had expressed the opinion that there had been a joint conspiracy. The Coroner, summing up on the occasion, suggested that Miss Baguley's will, under which a sum of £1,609 was left to the accused to look after her until she died, provided a motive in the case. Sullivan and Waddingham were then arrested and charged with murder.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN VENEZUELA

Mob Plays Havoc In Capital Following General Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CARACAS (Venezuela) Feb. 14.

Six persons were killed and many wounded in the disturbances following the declaration of a General Strike as a protest against the decree establishing a press censorship. The city throughout the day was controlled by the mob who looted many residences of officials of the late Government, burning the contents in the streets. All public services have been suspended and newspapers and commercial houses have ceased work.

At the demand of the people the president has removed the city Governor and Presidents Lara and Zulia of the provinces and other officials

WORKMEN PROTEST AGAINST WAGE-CUT

Trouble In Penhoet Shipyards Not Yet Over

(Special Cable.)

NAZAIRE, Feb. 14

The trouble in the Penhoet shipyards, where work was resumed on Monday after the strike, is not yet over.

Following the workmen's acceptance of the employers' terms, the technical, and administrative employees, as well as foremen and heads of workshops, decided by 607 votes to 80, to strike against the reduction in wages, to which the workmen have agreed.

COUNT COVADONGA'S CONDITION GRAVE

(Special Cable.)

HAVANA, Feb. 14

According to the doctors Count Covadonga is suffering from internal haemorrhage. His condition is considered to be grave and blood transfusions are being administered.

An earlier message stated:

The condition of Count Covadonga eldest son of King Alfonso, is reported to be improving following another successful blood transfusion, and he was declared to be out of danger.

U. S. PRO-LEAGUER'S PROTEST

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

"Every man, woman and child in America knows that the Italian war-machine is running only because of the United States exporters' free supply of all oil that Signor Mussolini wants," declared Senator Pope Idaho, Leader of a small group in the Congress who wants America to go back to the League, during a broadcast last night. He added: "The rest of the nations of the world, which were endeavouring to stop Signor Mussolini, knew perfectly well that their efforts were being frustrated by the incohesive, inconsistent and willy-nilly foreign policy of the United States."

LOYAL TOASTS AT OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 14.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the Home Secretary's recommendation, that loyal toasts at official and public dinners henceforth should be one for the King, two for Queen Mary and the Duke and Duchess of York and other members of the Royal Family.—Reuter.

SPECIAL CABLE

GARMISCH Feb. 13

Viklund (Sweden) won 50 kilometre cross-country ski race.

Time three hours 30 minutes and 11 seconds.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' REPLY TO HITLER

"Withdraw From Olympic Games

The students of Bombay, at a crowded meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday under the auspices of the National Students' League, voiced the general feelings of their countrymen when they passed by a large majority the resolution that "In view of the reactionary attitude of Hitlerism towards the world in general and India in particular, India, as a protest, should not participate in the forthcoming Olympic games to be held in Berlin."

Mr. M. C. Chagla presided and in winding up the debate condemned the insult recently hurled at India by Herr Hitler.

(A detailed report will appear to-morrow.)

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STILL the SAME RUSH!
AS IF IT IS THE FIRST WEEK

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DHOOP-CHHAON
DHOOP-CHHAON
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Sweetheart of Millions
UMASHASHI
with K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADOORI
Photographed and Directed By Sjt. NITIN BOSE
Running at
MINERVA
TALKIES: LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

UNITY OF HEARTS IN CONGRESS RANKS

Jawahar Will Achieve It

LEFTISTS MAY BE GIVEN REPRESENTATION IN CABINET, SAYS GOVINDANAND

KARACHI, (By Mail).

"From the information in my possession, I can say with confidence that the question of office-acceptance will be shelved at the Lucknow session of the Congress", declares, Swami Govindanand, left-wing Congress leader, in an interview to the press. He proceeds:—

As Pundit Jawaharlal is opposed to both the council entry and office acceptance, there is considerable force in the statement appearing in a local paper that the Congress Parliamentary Board will be made an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners and Village Industries Associations. The decision of the Congress Parliamentary Board to contest the elections to the provincial legislatures supports my view. Because even before the Lucknow Congress has met and given its verdict on this issue, the Parliamentary Board has not only decided to contest the elections but has set up its machinery for nominating and selecting the Congress candidates. This shows that there is a move in high Congress circles to give full autonomous powers to the Parliamentary Board to carry on the parliamentary programme of the Congress. To all this new arrangement I have every reason to believe that Pundit Jawaharlal's previous assent has been obtained. Personally I approve of this arrangement.

PLACATING LEFTISTS

I have further every reason to believe that Pundit Jawaharlal will do all in his power to bring about a real unity of hearts in the Congress ranks. He knows that the policy of giving no quarter to leftists has harmed our cause. He will therefore try to placate Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the leftists by inviting the Bengal leader to accept the general Secretaryship of the Congress and to give his party adequate representation on the Working Committee. Pundit Jawaharlal is eminently fitted for bringing about this much-needed unity on account of his dynamic personality. The Lucknow Congress then will have a dynamic political and economic programme to place before the country.—A.P.

VOTE FOR PROF. K. T. SHAH

And Appreciate True Merit Says Dr. Vaishampayan

Dr. Vaishampayan of Sholapur has issued an appeal strongly recommending "without considerations of caste or community and on grounds of merits alone" the candidature of Professor K. T. Shah for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

"Having experience of six years as a sitting member of the Bombay Council," says Dr. Vaishampayan, "I have not the least hesitation in recommending Professor K. T. Shah's candidature.

"I earnestly request all to show a sense of the appreciation of true merit, fair-play and breadth of views by supporting Prof. K. T. Shah especially at a time when the separation of Sind and the readjustment of Provincial Finances consequent on the formation of Federation may need a well-grounded financier, like Mr. Shah."

Bihar Communist Publication Proscribed

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have proscribed a communist publication with title "Draft of the Provisional Statutes of the communist party of India—Section of the Communist International" under section 4 of the Press Act, 1931.—United Press.

Plea For Indian Trade Commissioner In Japan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Indian Traders in Japan, it is understood, have approached some Congress members in the Assembly to take up their cause and demand for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in Japan.—United Press.

New Delhi, Feb. 15.—The Nizam of Hyderabad is expected to arrive here on March 8.—United Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE OPENS & ADJOURNS

Mark Of Respect To King George's Memory

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The winter session of the Council of State which opened this morning at 11 with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the chair adjourned after a brief session as a mark of respect to King George V with adopting a condolence resolution moved by Sir Jagdish Prasad, Leader of the House.—United Press.

JUBILEE TRUST FUND FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Govt. Of Baroda Appoint Committee

BARODA, Feb. 15.

The Government of Baroda has appointed a committee, under the presidentship of Naib Dewan, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, to devise ways and means for spending the income out of the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund for rural reconstruction.

Mr. Kanungo is the Secretary of the Committee.—United Press.

BARODA STATE PRAJA MANDAL

Important Issues Before Working Committee Meeting

BARODA, Feb. 15.

The Working Committee of Baroda State Prajamandal meets here on 16th February.

It is understood that people's demands, Congress vs. States people and the avenue of the forthcoming session of the conference will be the main topics of discussions.—United Press.

BARODA, Feb. 15.

It is reported that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will probably sail for England in the first or second week of April.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Sardar Will Open It On Feb. 19.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will perform the opening ceremony of the National University Library here, on 19th February.

It is expected that Mahatma Gandhi will attend the function, his health permitting.—United Press.

Public Accounts Committee

NEW DELHI: Feb. 15.

As a result of the ballot held to-day, Mr. Satyamurti, Bhai Parmanand, Captain Shehr Mahomed and Sir Mahomed Yakub will vacate their seats on the Public Accounts Committee.

The Committee is elected for three years, four members retiring by ballot every year.—United Press.

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Down On The Marshes

(X INSTALMENT)

As the train slid into St. Pancras Station after their journey to the Midlands in search of the missing parts of the mysterious map, Dan Wayne alighted with his assistant beside him, and was greeted by Flying Squad officers who were waiting for them on the platform.

"Gather round, boys," said Dan Wayne. "I feel I want an escort. Fruby and I are getting so scared that we almost jump at our own shadows. Have you got the squad car outside? Good! Lead us to it!"

The party made its way to the Flying Squad car, and it speeded through the streets from the terminus station until it drew up in the courtyard of Scotland Yard.

"Thanks!" said Dan Wayne. "One of you come with Fruby and me. I've got something for the Chief and I'm scared stiff of losing it at the last moment."

He led the way up the stairs to the room of the Assistant Commissiontr, and, knocking on the door, entered, leaving the Flying Squad officer on guard outside. At a nod from his superior, Fruby took up his station on the inside.

The Assistant Commissioner stared at these precautions. Then he understood.

"You've succeeded in obtaining the clues?" he asked. "Good man! Tell me what has happened."

He listened to Dan Wayne's recital of their experiences, and when the detective-inspector had finished, nodded his head in agreement.

"Very sensible to take the precautions you did," he agreed. "Those two pieces obviously mean everything to our unknown friend, or he wouldn't have taken such chances. Let's have the pieces and we'll put the map together, and then get it photographed."

He rose from his chair, opened a wall safe, and producing the other five portions of the map, placed them upon the table. They added the pieces obtained from the stamp album, and the jig-saw portions of the puzzling map began to fall into place.

When they had sorted the different parts together they were forced to admire the misplaced ingenuity of Tim Martin. For so cunningly had he separated the seven positions of the map, that no number of portions save the complete seven gave any complete clue to the location of the place where the bullion was hidden.

Dan Wayne and the Assistant Commissioner both bent over the completed map, and, with extreme caution, began to study the details which were given upon it. It was on a fairly large scale and the work indicated that the person who had drawn up the map was an expert with his pen. For full directions were contained upon it, and the mass of minute instructions which had been scrupulously inserted to guard against any possibility of error, had been printed as regularly as by any machine. There were compass bearings and a railway track, which gave the nearest station as Chiswich. From the station, along the main road, a clearly-defined route had been drawn in red ink. Along this red ink route, arrows gave the direction, and led along a winding country road to a small village. Against this village a name had been printed in large letters, with an arrow pointing to the centre, but so cunningly had the name been printed, that it would have been impossible to read without all the portions of the map. From the village, the route marked in the map led on to an open space on which the artist had imprinted several dots which might have been taken for buildings and, at the point where the red ink route left the main road the word 'Dangerous' had been inserted on a neatly-drawn sign.

The route continued until it came to a stop before one of the small dots. Beneath this dot, there was a compass sign and a short note bearing full directions.

"Very clever," commented the Assistant Commissioner. So apparently all we have to do now is to get to Chiswich and find Cranton. Where is this place Cranton?"

"Did you say CRANTON, sir!' interjected Sergeant Fruby who had been an interested listener. "I know where it is. It's down in the Fen-country. I used to know the neighbourhood very well. Very fine duck-shooting down there over the marshes. An old uncle of mine used to have a farm about ten miles away."

"Good," said the Assistant Commissioner. "Come and take a look at this map.....What do you know of these?" he said, pointing to the dots. "They look like small buildings of some kind to me."

Suddenly, warned by some instinct, Dan Wayne turned to see peering through the aperture only a few inches away the face of a masked man

"I believe the place was used during the war for some military purposes sir," replied Fruby. "They may be some of the relics. I haven't been down there since the war. In those days the only building anywhere about were the village pub and half-a-dozen cottages strung out on the road towards Chiswich. The pub is run mainly for visitors who come down for the duck shooting. Those buildings would be in the marshes by the look of them. They must obviously be reached from the road, for there's a track showing up to that one."

"Yes," commented the Assistant Commissioner, "Martin evidently knew the country round there very well, to be able to find such a place. Well, Wayne," he added, turning to the detective-inspector, "what do you propose to do now?"

"The next thing, sir," replied Dan Wayne, "is to go down and collect whatever information Martin has planted there. Things are getting to a critical stage now. I'd like to have that map photographed and the original and the keys left with you in case of trouble. We can take a copy down to Cranton. I propose to go down by train and hire a car at Chiswich. With luck we ought to be back within two days, and, should any mishap occur, we've got the keys."

"Would you like to take more men down with you?" asked the Commissioner."

"I don't think so sir," replied Dan Wayne. "It attracts more attention and if there's any shooting the local police might have a chance to raise a moan! I think Fruby and I can do the job, if you don't mind."

"That's all right." agreed the Commissioner', but don't take any chances with this fellow. He will obviously stick at nothing. If it comes to a shooting match, I should shoot first. If there's any trouble you can rely on official backing. This bullion case is an exceedingly important one."

"Right, sir," said Dan Wayne. "If you'll get that map photographed and a copy sent along to me, Fruby and I will get off as soon as possible."

He moved from the room with his assistant, on the Assistant Commissioner's agreement, and when they had reached his office, Dan Wayne turned to Fruby.

"Go and dig up the trains for Chiswich," he said, "and telephone through and see if you can hire a car there to take us to Cranton. We'll drive ourselves, to be sure of things. I've got one or two little matters I want to attend to before we go. We'd better take a few implements with us in case we want them."

"Right," said Fruby. "I'll see to things. Are we in a hurry?"

"I don't want to leave for another four or five hours," replied Dan Wayne. "Anyway we can't leave before we get a copy of the map. Be back in about four hours."

Fruby nodded and vanished, and the detective-inspector began to search the papers lying upon his desk for a reply to a telegram which he had dispatched to the Chicago police.

He found it after a while and sat filling his pipe and reading the telegram, which related to Brancke; one of Tim Martin's confederates who had been killed in a shooting affray in Chicago.

At last he pulled from his drawer the memorandum, which he had been keeping for his guidance, of the several persons who had been and who still were involved in the case. For some minutes he sat turning over the pages, as he studied the mass of information which had been collected from numerous sources. Information from old dossiers of the various members of Tim Martin's gang who had been in trouble with the police before; photographs and items of apparently useless "whispers" from informers; reports from the special officers who had been engaged on the bullion smash, and the thousand and one things which provide the bricks for the building up of a successful big case.

At last he replaced his papers in a drawer and locked it, while a smile of satisfaction played on his face.

His retrospection was interrupted by a knock at the door. The messenger who entered at his call handed him a sealed envelope and departed.

As Dan Wayne slit up the envelope and shook out the contents, he looked at his watch, for it seemed impossible that a photograph of the mysterious map could have been prepared in such a little time. He was surprised to see what a long time had elapsed while he had been studying his records and he realised with a start that his assistant was due in a short while.

Quickly he gathered up his coat and carefully examined the automatic which he took from his drawer. Slipping on his coat, he placed the weapon in his pocket, and, after locking his various drawers, stood filling his pipe while waiting for the arrival of Sergeant Fruby.

He did not have to wait long, for within a few minutes Fruby entered.

"All ready," he said. "There's a good train within an hour. I've

(Continued on page 40)

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THE YOUTH OF STALIN

Son Of A Shoe-Maker, Soviet Russia's 'Man Of Steel' Is A Born Conspirator And Has Ever Preferred To Act Behind Scenes

(BY S. RAFFALOVICH.)

The present dictator of Russia is not really a Russian, but a former subject of the Russian Empire of Georgian race.

Georgia is one of the three Transcaucasian countries in which East and West meet. Christian since the fourth century, it was exposed to Mohammadan, Turkish and Persian invasions.

In this seventy-five per cent, Oriental environment was born Joseph Djugashvili, Russia's strong man. The name Stalin (man of steel) was given him much later by Lenin.

Stalin has many features in common with the Turkish dictator, but unlike him he never had a dictatorship in mind and never really fought for it. He did not invent dictatorship like Lenin, or conquer it with the sword like Mustafa Kemal. He merely succeeded Lenin. Of course, he, too, was obliged to fight, but only against the opposition within his own party. Actually he held the power while he was still officially fighting for it, because he had always been a first-rate wire-puller. He had been appointed general secretary of the party while Lenin was still alive, but at that time this position meant nothing. He remained general secretary and became dictator because, through the party executive, he controlled the Politbureau and through the latter the entire administration of the country. He did not even have to occupy a Government position to do that, and in fact Stalin is neither President of the Soviet Union nor prime minister.

SON OF A SHOE-MAKER

We have no reliable biography of Stalin and the available information on his private life is very scarce. He was born in 1879 at Gori, Georgia, where his father Vissarion Djugashvili plied the trade of a shoemaker. Evil tongues maintained that in his youth Vissarion had lived in the mountains and been an "honorable bandit" in the Corsican manner and that he stole his bridge from the neightbouring Ossetins, a tribe of obscure origin but of pure Aryan blood.

Soso, as they called him at home, spent most of his time playing with other urchins of his age in the streets of Gori. Poverty was acute in his family and in this respect his childhood was not much different from that of Mussolini, Hitler or Mustafa.

Finally Vissarion Djugashvili decided to seek fortune elsewhere and moved to Tiflis where he found employment in a big Armenian shoe factory. But Soso's life did not change. He still spent most of his time in the streets and frequented cheap beverage rooms where he rubbed elbows with people of all social conditions. But he never drank anything himself and has remained sober to this day.

Agile and athletic and quick with the dagger, he liked a fight. Once they brought him home in a deplorable condition and this set his father thinking about his future. They had no land and no other property and the only careers open to the boy were those of a teacher or priest. A few influential people helped him to get Soso into the Tiflis seminary, and little did he suspect that by trying to make a priest out of his son, he was making a revolutionist of him.

Yet this is what actually happened. The seminary turned out to be a noted hotbed of socialism because the social-democratic party had just then established a few bases in Transcaucasia but was having difficulty in finding agitators. So they cast an eye on the students with whom they were more successful than with the backward workers.

Uncommunicative, brutal and tenacious, Stalin was not a congenial companion and his superiors were diffident of him. They had him watched, searched his room and found revolutionary literature. Immediately he was expelled for socialist heresy.

DEPORTED SIX TIMES.

The first thing he did was to write a letter to the rector denouncing all his socialist pals at the seminary. The result was a number of expulsions and Stalin had to appear before the party committee to justify his disloyal and dishonourable behaviour. He listened to them, then calmly declared that the twelve young men would have become priests and would thus be lost for the socialist cause, and knowing their merits he wished to preserve them for it. He won.

Whether true or not, the incident is characteristic of Stalin's mentality. To him all means are good if they serve the right cause. He is ruthless, but his courage is proof against everything and he never loses his head and is invariably active and persevering.

For years Stalin led the life of a terrorist, fighting the police, fighting the mensheviks and the social-revolutionaries (an essentially Russian party whose platform was political freedom and land for the peasants). He was arrested numerous times, transferred from one jail to another and deported to Siberia. Five times he escaped and was freed by the revolution after his sixth deportation.

In prison as well as in exile Stalin retained all his self-control and courage, never fearing to take risks. He would side with the political prisoners of any tendency so long as they rebelled against the prison regime. He took corporal punishment stoically and read Marxian literature while being flogged.

MEETS GORKI AND LENIN.

After one of his escapes the party arranged for him to cross the border. He travelled through Europe, called on Gorki at Capri and met Lenin and other famous emigres in Paris. But he made no friendships, although Lenin already appreciated him for his activity, initiative and loyalty to the cause. However, Stalin did not like it abroad and much preferred the risks he was taking in Russia, so he returned at the first opportunity.

He directed the activities of the Bolshevik party in Russia until the revolution but was not much spoken of, because officially the party was supposed to be directed from abroad. When the emigres returned it was natural that they should assume the official leadership and although Stalin was a member of the executive, he played only second fiddle, outwardly at least. The work he did then was undoubtedly more important than it appeared, but Stalin is a born conspirator and he preferred to act behind the scenes.

He figured last on the list of the first Bolshevik Government, as People's Commissar for the national minorities. Six years later, after Lenin's death, he was, if not the best known figure in the party, certainly the most powerful and enjoying a mysterious occult influence. But apparently he was not quite aware of his power himself. Seven years after the revolution he definitely defeated Trotzky's opposition.

LENIN'S ESTIMATE

Stalin is a lonely man like the Turkish dictator. Even his nearest collaborators never liked him or trusted him completely. Lenin himself, while trusting him implicitly and always taking his side in his eternal controversies with the other leaders, gave a rather negative description of the man in his Will, qualifying him as "coarse, disloyal and inclined to abuse his power."

In a memorable session of the executive of the communist party, called right after Lenin's death, the question of the party secretaryship was thoroughly thrashed out. There was no lack of opposition against Stalin and he was accused of this and that by some of the most prominent members. It is said that Stalin nearly lost his head then and was very much upset about Lenin's criticism, for although Lenin was dead his authority still prevailed. But his occult influence saved the situation for him and he was further aided by fact that Lenin's criticism of the other members appeared to be just as severe.

Trotzky allowed himself to be persuaded to leave Stalin in charge, probably because he did not quite realize the power that went with the position. Moreover, by attacking Stalin he had merely appeased an old personal rancor which was aimed at the man and not at his functions. Thus with Trotzky's consent Stalin remained general secretary of the party and his dictatorship was definitely assured on that day.

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That Slocombe-Gandhi Interview !

Foreign Press Correspondent Throws New Light On His Historic Scoop During Civil Disobedience Movement

It is a commonplace nowadays to say that there are no great foreign correspondents. It is certainly not true so far as the United States is concerned, for it has sent to Europe in the last few years at least two men who have done work as good as, and probably better than, anything that was put out before the War. But the foreign correspondents from this country, with one or two exceptions, have not been impressive. Too often they have been bright young men with their eyes on a future best-sellers rather than on the daily supply of authentic news of the crisis that they have been sent to investigate. Not infrequently they have been simply "star" reporters who have been sent out to interview Hitler or Mussolini as a well-earned rest from train smashes and murder stories. They have neither the knowledge of foreign languages nor the understanding of European problems to enable them to write with the necessary accuracy and authority. Mr. George Slocombe is one of the brilliant exceptions (writes Mr. George Bernay's M. P., in "John O'London's Weekly".

In "The Tumult and the Shouting" (Heinemann, 15s.) he performs the rare feat of justifying what is said about him by his publishers on the dust cover. "The inner diplomatic history of post-War Europe" really is told "in these dramatic pages." It is impossible to read the book without obtaining a wide survey of the tragedy of post-War Europe, and, indeed, without gathering a new insight into events and characters which before were puzzling and obscure.

THE BRAVE DAYS.

Mr. Slocombe began his career in journalism just about the time when Philip Gibbs's "The Street of Adventure" was published and Fleet Street "was still a street of romance, struggle, and gallant illusion." "The old Green Dragon public-house," writes Mr. Slocombe, "had not been pulled down to make way for an insurance office, and the great figures of Gilbert K. Chesterton and his brother Cecil leaned familiarly over the bar, drank ale and sherry in its friendly obscurity, and bandied argument and jest with other titans at its tables."

As a Socialist Mr. Slocombe naturally gravitated to the "Daily Herald," and he gives, incidentally, a most interesting account (new to me) of how the Labour Newspaper first came into existence:—

In 1912 a strike broke out among the compositors in Fleet Street. It lasted but a few days and was amicably settled. But it had one remarkable result: a strike sheet which had been issued by the London Society of Compositors was taken over by a Trade Union committee under the name of the "Daily Herald," and continued to appear after the strike as a daily newspaper. Thus began the long career of vicissitudes of that much-discussed, and for many years unique, journal, a career of daily struggle which lasted, with the single interruption of the War, during which the 'Daily' became the "Weekly Herald," from 1912 until 1929, when a large and wealthy commercial corporation became responsible for the paper, transformed it, and launched it with all the resources of a successful popular newspaper.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Mr. Slocombe gives a vivid account of its early struggles:—

The paper had little or no advertising, and no capital. It lived literally from day to day. The most fantastic resources, not all of them strictly legal, were exhausted in order to bring the daily quota of the paper to the hungry machines. The equal difficulty of bringing the weekly quota of salary to the hungry and thirsty staff was solved less regularly. The several hundred pounds required each night to pay for the paper were somehow obtained, usually at the last minute. Frequently the directors of the journal went home in the evening convinced that the paper was dead, only to find it on their breakfast table the next morning. The miracle had been accomplished overnight. Several changes of proprietorship and control occurred. Several proprietors went bankrupt. Broker's men came and went. The furniture in the editorial office was changed every few weeks. Everything was taken but the tape machines, and they did not belong to the company.

BALFOUR'S MEMORY.

But the "Herald" could not survive the outbreak of the War. Financial difficulties and the paper shortage ended its first life as a daily paper, and Mr. Slocombe had to seek fresh fields for his activities. He found them on the "Daily Chronicle," then at the height of its power and influence under the editorship of Sir Robert Donald.

He records an astonishing interview he had with the late Lord Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty, after the Battle of Jutland, when the whole country was in a state of mystification and alarm as a result of the Admiralty's first communique.

I was charged (Mr. Slocombe writes) by Robert Donald to ask Lord Balfour in confidence for the real facts. He seemed not to know and not to be very interested in the actual number of ships sunk. I asked him if Beatty's flagship were intact, for rumour had it that she was badly damaged. He reflected solemnly, probing his memory. Then light broke upon him and he smiled blandly. "Yes, I think that she must be all right," he said in a relieved tone. "I have had a telegram from my nephew, who is in her." A little later, struggling with an elusive memory, or with a mind above mundane things, he made the smiling, half-apologetic admission: "I ought to know—I have just written the communique."

Lord Balfour's lapses of memory became, with old age, an amiable eccentricity, but if this interview accurately reflects the mind of the man who was in supreme charge of the Admiralty at such a time of crisis, it is really rather terrifying.

THE SOCIALIST LEADERS.

But it is with the aftermath of the War that "The Tumult and the Shouting" is primarily concerned. One of Mr. Slocombe's first tasks was to visit the Socialist International Congress at Geneva. It was attended by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Thomas, and in a revealing passage which explains much that has happened since, Mr. Slocobe contracts their attitude of mind to the immediate post-War world.

At Geneva (he writes of Ramsay MacDonald) I found a melancholy dispirited man, who believed himself, and did not trouble to conceal his belief from his intimates, at the end of his tether. His unpopularity during the War had sorely tried a temperament fitted to weather physical hardship more cheerfully than moral and political trials. His defeat in the 1918 "Khaki" election had disillusioned him. Enforced absence from the House of Commons, the scene of his pre-War triumphs as a party leader, and of his War-time struggle for tolerance and an early peace, had soured and embittered his character.

Mr. Thomas, on the other hand, was the practical Trade Unionist, ignorant and contemptuous of Socialist theory.

Famine, revolution, counter-revolution, and the doctrines of Karl Marx, bewildered and irritated him. His head was full of wage schemes for the British railwaymen, organization schemes for his clerks at Unity House, bluff consolations and genial conceits for his constituents in Derby, a homely affection and pride in his prospering family in Streatham, visions of a week-end house near Brighton, of a good day at the races.....

In those contrasting temperaments lie one of the chief reasons for the relative failure of the Socialist movement to capture the imagination of the nation. Thomas had no faith in the Socialist creed and MacDonald had no faith in himself.

MEETING MUSSOLINI

The Peace Conference was now over, and the European circus of statesmen and diplomats was trailing round the Spas of Europe in its desperate efforts to operate the impossible peace terms. Mr. Slocombe joined them, and though the path has been well trodden in memoir and autobiography, he is continuously opening up to his readers little known by-paths. One of the best of them is his meeting with Signor Mussolini at Cannes. Mussolini was in 1922 the unknown editor of a small Fascist newspaper known as "Il popolo d'Italia." "Few of the several score of international journalists at Cannes had ever heard of him... the British Prime Minister had certainly never heard of him." Mr. Slocombe immediately cultivated his acquaintance. The Fascist march on Rome was still nine months ahead, but Mussolini was already rehearsing the manners and gestures of the Dictator. Mr. Slocombe gives an unforgettable portrait of him in those early days.

As I entered the room (he writes) Mussolini stood in a dramatic attitude near the window. His head, his strong profile, his square, vigorous shoulders, were darkly silhouetted against the sunlight. One arm was held akimbo. The other held before him, in a pose of arrogant scrutiny, my visiting card. As I approached he looked over his shoulder with an air intended to be cold, majestic, and intimidating; then advanced several paces and slowly extended his hand.

A FIGURE OF FUN.

But none of the Italian delegations of politicians or journalists

(Continued on page 37)

"That's the soap for me!"
THERE'S nothing more refreshing than a bath with fragrant, easy-lathering HAMAM. And the BIG tablets are extra economical, too.
HAMAM
FULL 1/4 LB. TABLETS
A pure vegetable soap at a remarkably low price
TOMCO
Tomco Sales Department
P. O. Box 528, Bombay
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

"WE ARE NOT AFRAID"

Ethiopia's Little Princess Dreams Of Peace And Happiness

(By PAULA LECLER).

"Even though I were just any girl, I would not be afraid; and for a princess of Ethiopia it is quite impossible to be a coward."

Slim little Princes Zahai, sixteen-year-old daughter of Haile Selassie, with the delicacy and finely-cut features of a princess of ancient Egypt, drew herself erect on the great leather settee, to present all the dignity of Ethiopia.

"Father, His Imperial Majesty, is so brave", she continued. "Although his advisers tried to dissuade him he insisted on going north to the front."

"We pray for him every day. I know God will not allow anything to happen to him, for Ethiopia's sake."

"Already many times God has protected Janhoi (His Majesty) my father, in ways that seem miraculous. Once, long, ago, he was in a boat that capsized in Lake Haramaya. A number of people were with him, and they were all drowned; only father reached the shore. And recently at Dessye, when the Italians bombed the Red Cross hospital and town, he was saved again."

"'It is said that now the Italians have attacked Dessye, they will bomb Addis Ababa too. But I am not afraid. Nor is mother, nor my brother the Crown Prince, who is with us here now, or my elder sister, nor my two little brothers—none of us is afraid. We all believe God watches over Ethiopia.

Fascinated By Skyscrapers

"How should I like to visit America, New York?" The solemn look vanished, the great brown eyes danced."

"Oh, I have always wanted to go. Those big houses and those wonderful skyscrapers!"

The beautiful modulated precision of her English, learned in England, shattered with excitement as she bubbled: "I've learned about them on the cinema and now I want to see them myself."

"I love travel. It's the best way to get to know. Two years ago, I made a journey to Jerusalem with Her Majesty, my mother. We went to Syria too, to Beirut and to Damascus, and we went to see the ruins of Baalbek. I liked the ruins of Baaloeck best".

"We were away two months. My mother gave a grand dinner at the hotel of St. David. That big hotel of St. David is a marvellous hotel."

'Then I've been to Switzerland for three years to school in Vevey where I learnt French. George Herouy's wife, the daughter of Blatinguetta Herouy, the wife of Ato Lorenzo, and her sister were all there at school with me."

"But there were girls from every country in Europe too, and even from America. They were very nice, those American girls."

King George Entertained Her

"When I was a little girl I visited England for over a year. I lived in Chester, and in Bournemouth with an English family I liked life in England a lot, but not the climate: it's rather damp you know."

'Once I went on a visit to the King and Queen in London."

"I liked them a lot. They are charming people, and they gave me their photographs. Queen Mary she was charming to me. I was only nine years old."

"It was in Buckingham Palace. The King thought I might like to see the palace, and he and the Queen took me through every room themselves. So many rooms."

"I had to go back to Ethiopia for my father's coronation, and I made the return journey through Germany a whole month. I liked Berlin best and then next to that Stuttgart."

Was there a shadow in the Princess' eyes? I recalled the rumour that she had fallen in love in Germany, with a dentist, and that an anxious lady-in-waiting had dragged her away.

Champagne For Tea

Little Princess Zahai gestured composedly, and her attendants immediately served "tea"—sweet champagne and biscuits, an Ethiopian princess tea.

Meanwhile I studied the medium sized, tastefully arranged room

Zahai told me she had selected all the furnishings herself, abroad. Green leather chairs, a capacious and comfortable settee, good etchings on the walls; the effect was one of ease and dignity.

"This is the Little Palace," she told me, 'which is my special home. Usually only three of us live here; the daughter of the Crown Prince, who is just a baby my little brother Prince Shale Selassie, and myself."

"We call the baby Mamite. That means baby girl. I love babies.'

"We have twelve rooms in this palace. That is plenty for the three of us and for the baby's special nurse and our governesses.'

An Ethiopian Princess' Day

'What is your day like, usually?" I asked her.

She smiled. "It is a very average day, I think," she said.

"I get up at seven, dress, say my prayers, and go to chapel here in the Gibbi (Palace)."

"At eight, I have breakfast, what I believe is called an English or American breakfast. Fruit, coffee, toast and eggs. Two days every week, Wednesday and Friday, we eat nothing till noon; on big fast days, nothing until 3 p.m."

"Then I study for school until ten. School is here in the house with tutors, ten to twelve on every morning except Saturday and Sunday."

"The languages I study are English, French, German. As I have studied English longest, I like it best.; then French next. I study Amharic, our own language, too."

'What do you consider most important in life, after all that study?"

"To help others in every possible way one can." the young daughter of the world's last remaining imperial autocrat replied promptly.

At 12-30 lunch is served in the Little Palace.

"It is a combination European and Ethiopian meal. We have hors d'oeuvres, soup, wat—our chief national dish—dessert and coffee Have you tasted wat? It is a mixture of meat and hundreds of spices. We Ethiopians love it, but it is much too sharp for most Europeans."

'Usually we lunch here in the Little Palace alone, but sometimes we join His Majesty, my father, and Her Majesty, my mother, in the big Gibbi. Now that father is away, mother often comes to lunch with us, or we go to her."

"We have finished our luncheon by 1-30; but after that we stay on at table until all the servants who sit down after us, have eaten. That is an old custom."

"2-30 to 3-30 is rest or siesta time, after which we dress for four o'clock tea. I got accustomed to tea every afternoon in England."

War Interrupts Beethoven And Cooking

Princess Zahai loves European music.

"I learn the piano every afternoon from 4-30 to 5-30 or 6 with an European music master. I enjoy Beethoven most, but I also

PRINCESS ZAHAI

like to play Schubert and Chopin."

"After my music, I walk in the garden; or if it is the rainy season we play tennis and other indoor games, until it is time to dress for dinner I love games, and I learned to play many of them abroad."

"But now, of course, my whole life is altered. It is wartime for my country, and we women must help our men. My Red Cross work now takes up all my afternoon, most days, and music and games have to wait for peace. But I am telling you how I lived before the Italians came to steal our country, and how in part I still live."

'Dinner is at 8. When His Majesty is here, he often comes to dine with us. When he comes, I prepare all the food myself. Yes, I know how to cook, though usually I just supervise the preparation of the meals. It is a custom of my country that girls, even daughters of noble families, direct the kitchens."

"I like to cook, and I know many European receipes, as well as the dishes of Ethiopia."

Princess Who Loves Diamonds, Dancing And Knitting

"Usually we go to bed at ten. But some evenings, even now in wartime, we have a cinema performance. We have a private cinema, here at the Gibbi."

But she blushed when asked who are her favourite actors. 'I'm too young really to think about that."

Princess Zahai loves dancing. Her European partners comment on her grace and skill. "But such pleasures are almost entirely suspended, now that we are at war," she said gravely.

"In any event, it is not the custom for unmarried Ethiopian girls to dance, except on special occasions. But I used to dance whenever I had an opportunity. I like the tango best."

'Do you have other amusements".

"We Ethiopians like doing hand-work. I spin, crochet and knit. We give presents usually at New Year. Last year I made silk handkerchiefs for my father, embroidering his initials. This year I knitted him a pullover. I thought that would be the most useful, up in the north.'

Haile Selassie has usually reciprocated with jewels, for the little princess loves gems, especially diamonds. This is a special indulgence to a beloved youngest daughter for it is against Ethiopian custom for an unmarried girl to wear jewellery.

" Now I do not think of such things, but ear-rings used to be my favourite ornaments, though I like necklaces too," said Zahai, who was wearing exquisite rings set with sapphires and diamonds, with a match'ng necklace.

'This year father gave me no jewels. We feel all our means should go to help our country in wartime."

"I Am Free—More Or Less"

"Hasn't the war brought much more freedom to Ethiopian girls."

Zahai is president of the women's division of the Ethiopian Red Cross, the first attempt at women's public activity in Ethiopia.

"A little", she replied. 'But of course, we are not as free as European girls. We have to obey. It's not like Europe or America where a girl can do anything she likes.

"I like freedom very much" she went on thoughtfully "In our country, it will come. I am free —more or less. But one can't depart from the old customs of one's country entirely."

I remembered that Zahai had wanted to study medicine but Ethiopian custom prevented her, and her present Red Cross work is the closest realiazation possible.

Altough she serves champagne at tea time, Zahai does not smoke.

"But candy is different. I like sweets—too much," she confessed smilingly.

A Last Season's Dress In Wartime For A Princess

Princess Zahai wore a charming white crepe afternoon dress, which set off the delicacy of her fine features. It came from Paris.

"But it is a last season's dress" said Zahai, whom I had seen only in the Red Cross uniform for weeks. "I used to get all my dresses from Paris and from Berlin, but now I am wearing out the old ones.'

Over her dress, the princess wore the graceful shamma, or draped scarf of her country, made of native cotton she herself had spun, exquisite in texture and edged with fine hand embroidery

Her hands are delicate and sensitive, like her father's The nails, carefully rounded and rose-tinted, she manicures herself.

"Will you agree when a marriage is arranged for you?" I asked, thinking of the older sister who for political reasons had been married off to Haile Selassie Gugsa, now traitor to the father of his wife who had died in child-birth before the war in Makalle. "Or will you be modern enough to protest if you wish?"

For already, at sixteen, Zahai whose name means Golden Sun, is dangerously near to being an old maid in Ethiopia, where girls are married at twelve and seldom remain unmated beyond fifteen.

But Zahai, Africa's most charming princess, who is still a little girl under all her poise and composure, blushed deeply.

"We will not speak about that. I must ask my mother about that. Just now, we must think only about war, and how we can keep out our enemy".

The Empress Behind The Partition

As I walked out, I heard a slight stirring behind the screen that concealed the entrance to an adjoining room.

I heard later that all the time the Empress had been sitting in the next room listening. I had asked to have an interview with the Princess alone.

When I stepped out onto the little porch on the way to my car, I noticed something I had been too preoccupied to observe on my arrival.

There was a big wooden mat on the threshold, of the kind one sees in English and American lodging house porches, with the one word 'welcome' emblazoned on it in bright scarlet

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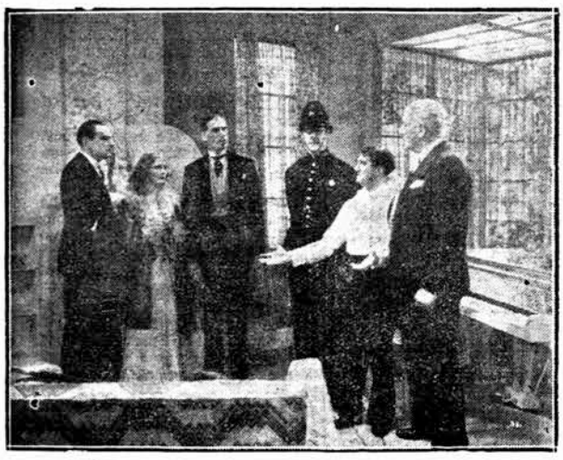
About Studios And Stars



"Honeymoon For Three" at the Regal.

BORIS KARLOFF ON THE SCREEN
Is Not The Same Off It

You approach Boris Karloff with trepidation mixed with awe. You leave him with admiration and respect.

It is human to expect a man to be the same off the screen as he is on. And so you prepare yourself to meet a horror man, a Frankenstein monster, a half craze religious fanatic.

You expect to be shocked—and you are. But not in the anticipated manner. Karloff's first words, the tone of his voice, his gentle manner, furnish the surprise and shock.

Before he speaks you make a quick survey of his appearance. His deep-set, blue-grey eyes and heavily tanned face set under a shock of greyish-brown hair. He is tall—six feet—but looks taller. His clothes appear to fit him loosely. He is smoking a pipe which is in evidence every minute of the interview. He is smiling and you know that the smile is sincere.

Karloff:—The name is Russian. And you expect to hear a voice with a Slavic accent. But the voice which greets you in English, the English of London clubs, the Strand, the real English of the cultured Briton.

"I was born in a suburb of London," he tells you in answer to your first and most natural question, considering the accent. "Karloff" was my mother's maiden name. I adopted it when I went on the stage."

You learn that the family name is Pratt. His father was James Pratt, of the British Indian Civil Service. Korloff was christened William Henry Pratt. He is the "baby" of the family numbering eight sons and one daughter. A brother, Sir John Pratt, is in charge of Chinese affairs, British foreign office; another brother, Justice E. M. Pratt, is in the Indian Civil Service in the High Court of Bombay.

So it was only natural that Karloff's father should look to him to become a member of British offic'aldom. He attended Merchant Taylor's School in London, Uppingham and King's College of Consular Service, and was expected to serve in the Chinese consulate in Hongkong.

"I couldn't get interested," says Karloff, "didn't know what I wanted to do. But I did know that I didn't want to become a consul, a barrister or a soldier. I left home, and came to Canada—and here I am." He picked up a script of the "Black Room Mystery" in which he was starring in Columbia's Studios. "And if I had it all to do over again—I'd do it all over again—in just the same way, if no other way offered."

In Canada he was at a loose end. Halifax offered nothing. He went on to Montreal, left there in a few days and then headed for Toronto. His money was running short.

Farm hands were needed in Northwestern Ontaria and for six months Boris sought to become an efficient farm hand. The death of his father called him back to London. But after the affairs of the estate were settled, Karloff once more sailed West. He came to Banff, Alberta, Canada, remained there several months and spent most of his money. Vancouver seemed to offer more opportunities. He arrived in the metropolis with five dollars in his pocket. Two days later he was working with a pick and shovel grading a race track in West Vancouver.

A week of this convinced him that he wasn't the pick and shovel type. He became a real estate salesman, in name only, for real estate wasn't selling. Another pick and shovel job brought him the badly needed beef and beans.

"I never thought of becoming an actor. My brother, known on the English stage as George Marlowe, was making quite a success of it. When Brother John, en route from China to London, gave me a little money to tide me over between jobs, I began to think of the actor Brother. Acting might offer something, so I answered an advertisement which called for an actor, an experienced villain, I believe the advertisement stated, and I invented a stage career back in England, applied and got the job. It paid fifty dollars a week. When they cut my salary to twenty-five dollars, I knew I was a poor actor, but I was eating regularly so I stuck to the stage.

Karloff remained with the company (The Brandon Players) until it went broke, at Regina, Saskatchewan, two years later. A cyclone struck the town coincidentally with the dissolution of the troupe—and Karloff once more embraced manual labour as a means of livelihood.

Theatrical engagements and manual labour made up the years to follow. He tried to enlist in the British Army in 1914, was rejected, because of a heart murmer, by the recruiting sergeant, came to the United States and played stock companies in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast.

In Hollywood he attracted the attention of a theatrical agent who saw in him a type. She proposed the screen as a career. He played extra roles, bits, and then a part with Blance Sweet in "The Deadlier Sex". Other parts followed in rapid succession and then production took a slump. He drove a cement truck for five dollars and made a hit in "The Criminal Code" on the stage with Arthur Byron.

When Columbia made "The Criminal Code" into a picture, Karloff was offered the role he played on the stage. He scored with his portrayal—and was definitely headed for fame on the screen.

He played in "Cracked Nuts" with Wheeler and Woolsey, "Young Donovan's Kid" and the "Public Defender" with Richard Dix; "I like your Nerve" with Douglas Fairbanks (Jr.) "Smart Money" with Edward G. Robinson and "Five Star Final" with the same star. Universal engaged him for the "heavy" in "Graft" and then starred him in "Frankenstein."

Several other productions starred him—most of them in such other characterizations as those in "The Mask of Fu Manchu", 'The Mummy', 'The Ghoul', the religious fanatic in 'The Lost Patrol', 'The Bride of Frankenstein', and Columbia's 'Black Room."

He is married, lives in Katherine Hepburn's former home; loves animals, has a score of pets including a pig and a brood of piglets; loves outdoor work and does his own gardening. Hobbies are good books, cricket, tennis, golf and hiking.

LUPINO SUFFERS CHANGE OF FORTUNE
"Honeymoon For Three" At The Regal

Many cases have been known of a person working their way back to their native land. But hardly one as strange as that of Stanley Lupino in the picture "Honeymoon for Three" which is current at the Regal Theatre. Lupino is a first-class passenger on a liner bound for America, but within two days he returns on the same liner to England, working his passage as a steward. This rapid change of affairs is brought about when his wife divorces him, thus ruining his chances of obtaining an allowance from his uncle. It's a strange story. Lupino plays the part of a young man who is forced to marry a pretty actress (Aileen Marson) he has all-unwittingly compromised. The girl is not very willing, but parental will prevails. Immediately after her marriage however, she sails for America with her husband and her ex-fiance, hoping to get a quick divorce in New York. This she is able to do and brings about the state of affairs by which her now ex-husband is forced to work his way to England as Steward. The cast includes Jack Melford, Arty Ash and Dennis Hoey, the film being directed by Leo Mittler.

"Always Tell Your Wife," the film comedy of the Bombay Talkies at the Imperial.

Around Theatre & Film Land

PREDICTION FOR THE NEW YEAR

According To Adrian

When young 1936 parades down the highways of the world, some of the most interesting styles of the decade will trail behind!

This is the prediction of Adrian, famous gown stylist for the stars of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"The prospects for interesting clothes are extremely bright for 1936," Adrian said. "They are bright because women have at last become indivisualists where dress is concerned. They are dressing in a manner to suit themselves, rather than with a desire to be the first to wear the current mode, whether it is becoming or not.

"To predict exactly what the mode will be is a bit difficult at present. Several generalities may be made, however. In the first place I personally feel that skirts will remain just as they are. While slightly shorter than last season, they by no means come under the classification of 'short.' Evening and afternoon gowns will continue to sweep the floor.

"For sportswear, the feeling toward suede is an interesting one. While I do not feel that suede will ever supplant fabrics, still I believe it is a note that will find more and more popular favour as time goes on—especially for one outfit in a wardrobe."

That gowns will continue on the strictly feminine side through the spring and summer, is the opinion of the designer.

"This autumn and winter found more fur, more embroidery, and more fancy fabrics than any other year in some time," he said, "Every indication points towards the further carrying out of this idea in the gowns for spring and summer."

In speaking of fabrics for the early spring months, Adrian suggests that tweeds will lead the field. The lighter weaves will be fashioned into smart spectator sports frocks to wear beneath the light spring coats, and the heavier fabrics fashioned into suits of both the tailored and dressmaker varieties.

"These early spring suits will undoubtedly feature fur trimmings," he continued. "The value of suits has only just begun to be fully realized. The suit with a fur trim is not only good for wear until noon time, but finds a suitable place every hour until dinner time."

Among the fashions destined to stay indefinitely, according to Adrian, is the long-sleeved evening gown.

"Occasionally there is a fad that is adopted as a definite fashion," he said. "The long-sleeved evening gown is one of these. It has a rather interesting history. We did it originally for Miss Garbo, to make her stand out from other members in a scene requiring formal clothes. After the picture was released the long-sleeved evening gown began to appear at numerous social functions. It proved so flattering to women that it ceased being a fad and became a definite style. I personally feel that it is one that will continue for years to come."

As far as colours are concerned, Adrian admits that he is in somewhat of a quandary.

"It's difficult to say," he said. "Of course black and white are always smart, summer or winter. The current craze or colours of the Renaissance seems to be holding its own. It wouldn't surprise me if pastel qualities in these shades will find their way into spring and summer wardrobes."

"CAPTAIN BLOOD" IN LAST STAGES OF PRODUCTION

"Captain Blood," the first national picture starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland, is in the last few days of production and the notable cast is engaged in the filming of the most exciting parts of the romantic novel by Rafael Sabatini, adapted for the screen by Casey Robinson.

Scenes of pirates boarding ships, hand to hand combats of "Captain Blood's" crew with pirates, and the burning of captured ships will complete the active camera work on the production.

The large cast of the special feature includes Robert Barrat, Lionel At-will, Basil Rathbone, Henry Stephenson, Ross Alexander, Forrester Harvey, J. Carroll Naish, Guy Kibbee, David Torrence, Maude Leslie, Frank McGlynn, Colin Kenny, Pedro de Cordoba, George Hassell, Harry Cording, Mary Forbes, Leonard Mudie, E. E. Clive, Ivan Simpson, Stuart Casey, Dennis D. Auburn Vernon Steele, Jessie Ralph, Holmes Herbert, Donald Meek, Hobart Cavanaugh and Gardiner James. Michael Curtis is directing.

Bette Davis Warner Bros.' star at her make up table.

FOR CHILD ACTORS LIFE BEGINS AT FOUR

Hollywood, Calif.—Life begins at four for most stage children.

Of the three leading members of the cast of "Backfire", First National's Boulder Dam story now in production at the Burbank studios, all had acted before the footlights by the time they were able to walk and speak a few lines of dialogue.

Ros Alexander, who plays the leading male role opposite Patricia Ellis, began acting from the day he was entered in a New York kindergarten. He was cast in the leading role of a fairy-tale play that afternoon—and played the part, without missing a line, that same evening. Ross is proud of this, even though he admits that there were only three lines in the part.

Patricia Ellis, who also claims New York as her birthplace, began stage work under the guidance of her father, a well-known Broadway producer. Almost before she was able to talk, "Pat" was cast in baby roles in several successful plays. As she grew older she began playing more advanced parts, and was a full-fledged leading lady by the time she was sixteen years old.

Lyl Talbot, born into a theatrical family, was playing juvenile character parts at the age of four. Since that time he has toured the United States many times over as a leading man with prominent stock companies and now is building an admirable career in pictures.

As the former young generation graduates into leading roles, so does a new generation of child actors begin to climb the histrionic ladder. Ronnie Cosby and George Breakston, child actors of today, are working in support of the former stage children in "Backfire."

FRANCHOT TONE'S HOBBY

It Is Tinkering

Every man has a hobby, if you look deeply enough.

Franchot Tone's is tinkering.

And by "tinkering" he means everything from fixing the waffle iron to building a set of garden furniture.

He has done both, this versatile young Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actor.

"Sure, I built our garden furniture," he said, the "our" including Mrs. Tone,—Joan Crawford. "It's a hobby with me tinkering."

For the development of this hobby, Tone has set aside one room, which no maid is ever allowed to touch.

"It is completely and pleasantly disarranged. There's a workbench in one corner with an antique lathe and rimmer bolt to it. There's gas burner, many tools and a great deal of paint and glue," he explained.

Tone has a theory that anyone doing "brain work" benefits by developing a hobby wherein he uses the skill of his hands.

"It's the best relaxation in the world," he pointed out. "And I think it teaches co-ordination—using the mind, the eye and the hand together."

Besides the garden furniture, of which he is justly proud, Tone keeps every mechanical and electrical gadget in the house in repair.

And like most tinkerers, he has had the radio apart.

"Not because it needed fixing," he grinned, "but because I wanted to figure out what makes it work."

"Moscow Nights" to be soon projected in Bombay.

Books & Their Writers

VIEWS ON MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

CHANGING VIEWS ON MARRIAGE AND FAMILY (Hindu Youth) by K. T. Merchant, M.A., L.L.B., with a foreword by Prof. Morris Ginsberg, M.A., D. Lit, Martin White, Prof. of Sociology in the University of London. Published by B. G. Paul and Company, Madras, Rs. 3-8-0.

The author conducted an inquiry among the educated youths (both men and women) of the Hindu Society in Bombay, Gujarat and Poona, under the guidance of Dr. Ghurye of the Bombay University. He (the author) prepared a thesis from the material gathered, and presented the same for the M. A examination of the University. The book is a revised version of the thesis.

Mr. Merchant conducted a very exhaustive inquiry and has taken pains to tabulate the answers and to find out the trend of views among the various sections of the youth. The major portion of the book consists of nothing but such tables and an explanation of the statistics contained therein. Extracts from some of the striking answers to this questionnaire have also occupied a few pages. To all but a student who wishes to get some facts regarding the subject, the book would be very tiresome reading. In the explanation of statistics also there is very often repetition which tries the reader's patience. The real "thesis' portion of the book is only contained in the forty pages of the chapter called "Conclusion." This chapter is no doubt well-written, but the author gives his conclusions only with regard to marriage. The reader would naturally expect more from him about "family" than a paragraph of four lines (P. 225) in which he says that about fifty per cent. of the youth are against the joint family system.

As a reference book, the work would be useful to future students or to social workers. But it hardly deserves the name "thesis."

S. M.

"UPANISHAT KATHAVALI"

"STORIES FROM UPANISHAT" by R. R. Diwakar, Royal 16 mo. size. Price: 0-8-0.

Mr. Diwakar has been writing a number of books on "Upanishats" since 1925. This is his latest attempt to popularise this ancient philosophy. The highest philosophy of the "Upanishats" is narrated in simple, chaste language and in story form. Both on account of the subject and the language the book is best fitted as a text book for higher standards, in secondary schools. The one special feature of Mr. Diwakar's books is that he does not adhere to any particular schools of thought. He interprets it as unbiassed investigator of truth.

R. S. H.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.

Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

She Fought And Suffered For Women's Rights

The Terrible Story Of Emmeline Pankhurst Told By Her Daughter

"THE LIFE OF EMMELINE PANKHURST," by Sylvia Pankhurst, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London. Price: 3s. 6d.

The Briton's stated conservatism has seldom been revealed in such an ugly relief as in his determined opposition to the great suffragette struggle for women's citizenship which raged over Britain from 1899 to 1918 when on November 21st Parliament finally accepted women's right to vote and enter Parliament.

In this terrible fight, Emmeline Pankhurst, Suffragette, Socialist and social worker, stood high amongst her militant comrades by reason of her superior wisdom, her heroic spirit of self-sacrifice and what was, perhaps, the greatest virtue of this great and virtuous woman—her passion for freedom. During the bitter days of the Suffragette movement many an ungenerous word was said about her; she was labelled a hysterical, unsexed female; she was even sentenced to three years' penal servitude. But in her later years Mrs. Pankhurst was looked upon as a great woman and a great reformer with one of the greatest social reforms to her credit.

ADMIRABLE BIOGRAPHY.

But not much light was hitherto thrown on the inner history of the struggle and the life of its leader. That serious omission has now been rectified by Sylvia Pankhurst's life of her mother. This intimate and personal biography presents a concise record of the life of Emmeline Pankhurst, her parentage, early life, education and youth, her marriage and the Radical and reformist atmosphere in which her early life was passed and her courageous emergence as the leader of the tempestuous Suffragette movement. Her Socialist activities, her militant deeds, her imprisonment and her historic hunger-strike are all graphically narrated.

The book, however, is not merely the story of a woman, it is the saga of a great battle, the history of an epoch-making movement with which the heroine of the story was so closely associated. As such it should be read by all those who are interested in the history of the feminist movement.

K. A. A.

STORY OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

"THE STORY OF CONGRESS," by D. P. Karmarkar and published by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar. Crown 800 200 pp. Price: 1-0-0.

The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee had originally thought of publishing the Kanada version of Dr. Pattabhi's Congress History. But it was ultimately found that within the short time before the Congress Jubilee it would not be possible to bring out such a voluminous work in Kanada. The price too would have been prohibitive. Hence the K. P. C. C. requested Mr. Karmarkar to prepare this book. Mr. D. K. Bharadwaj published a similar book in 1924. Mr. Karmarkar has brought it up-to-date. The writer being an active Congress worker in the province, and having led some of the mass movements in 1930 and 1932 has a clear grasp of the subject. He has put the whole history in an impressive and forceful form. The whole book reads like a story. It contains the pictures of all the Congress Presidents.

R. S. H.

An All-India Medical Journal

"JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION," a Calcutta Monthly. Edited by Sir Nil Ratan Sircar, 67, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta. Annual subscription (Inland) Rs. 6, (Foreign) 9s. or Dol. 3.

This year's January number of the Journal of the Indian Medical Association which is a mouthpiece of the Indian Medical World, is a production having within its closely printed pages articles of diversified interest from authoritative pen of distinguished medicos.

Mr. Cedric Dover in his article shows that all is not well with public health in India. How can the public health of India be different from what it is with "the microscopic amount spent on it" by Government and other responsible agencies?

It is a melancholy reflection but none the less true that there are nearly 30,000 lepers in East Khandesh District. (Bombay.) Here is a duty which Government cannot neglect.

H. B. B.

PROPHET OF ISLAM

THE LAST LAW GIVER. By Mahmood Vanderman. Can be had from the Premier Press Secunderabad Deccan. Crown 800 Pp. 159. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8-0.

This book which comes from the pen of a European convert to Islam, is the latest addition to the already vast literature on the subject. There is hardly anything new in it, except the manner in which the author presents his subject to his readers. He gives the life of the Prophet of Islam in a simple yet dignified style and also describes briefly the mission on which he was sent. He quotes Biblical prophecies to prove that they were fulfilled in Mohammad and not in Jesus Christ, as claimed by the Christians. Although the author declares in unmistakable terms that the teachings of the Quran are superior to those of the prophets of the Israelites, yet he does so in a manner which has nothing offensive about it. The object which the author has kept before him in writing this short biography of the Prophet of Islam is to remove religious "antagonisms" through a proper understanding of all religions and to dispel "misunderstanding" about Islam. His effort is laudable indeed, but the aim cannot be achieved in full without presenting the teachings of other religions to those who do not follow that faith.

The author has also quoted the opinions of the learned about Islam and its founder just to show that they, too, fully appreciate the contribution of Islam to world's thought.

There have been several misprints which prove that the proofs have not been carefully gone through. The price of the book should be reduced.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

THE FEDERATION OF INDIA OR HOW INDIA WILL BE GOVERNED. By Mr. P. R. Lele. Price Re. 1, Bombay Book Depot, Bombay 4.

Whether one desires to get the new constitution of India buried alive or to be worked with a view to get benefit out of it if any, it cannot be gainsaid that one must in any case try to get a fairly accurate knowledge of its provisions, before its value or its defects can be estimated. The Statute itself, i.e., the Government of India Act gives a sort of confusing idea as almost all statutes do by their many "ifs" and "buts", and some handy volume giving an accurate account of the provisions of the new constitution for a price well within the capacity of the average reader was necessary.

Mr. P. R. Lele has done this task admirably within about 150 pages. The book opens with a foreword by Mr. K. M. Munshi who, besides being a Congressman, is a well-known student of constitutions, and as he very aptly says, the Act is a "legislative marvel". Mr. Lele has been able to glean the substance out of this legislative marvel and to present it in a lucid manner, without varnishing it or embellishing it with comments and criticisms.

Indeed, the principal merit of the book in this reviewer's opinion, is its dispassionate and unbiased description of the constitution as it is, which should make it quite acceptable to all sorts of persons. A well-written introduction of nearly 30 pages gives at start in a very clear manner, a bird's eye view of the constitution as a whole, while the main part of the book containing the substance of the Act serves as a sort of illustration to the introduction itself. Thus within this small compass, one can get a perspective of the wood as well as enter into the trees.

It is not possible to discuss the various parts of the Act or of the book in this short review, nor is it necessary. Where it is essentially an accurate description, there is little scope for discussion. All that deserves to be said is that the matter is well-arranged, under appropriate heads and in an intelligible form. There is a valuable appendix and a good index as well.

To those who are interested in the study of constitutions and to students especially and even to the average reader who feels interested in knowing how he will be governed in future, this book will prove a useful and handy guide.

"W".

DYERS ANNUAL

We have received a copy of Dyers Annual 1935 published by the Dyers, Printers, Bleachers and Finishers Association, Meston Road, Cawnpore, which deals with the activities of the Association. The Annual contains instructive articles on "Chemical Auxiliaries" by Goverdhan Dass Gupta and on "Colour and Constitution" by P. R. Sharma. The Annual will be useful to those who are interested in this branch of manufacture and it is priced Rs. 1/8.

(Continued on page 20)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Srimati Sarojini Speaks As Watchman—Of The Dawn—And, Of "Ideals" of Art in Indian Films—Cultural Aspirations Of The Young—Inarticulate, Repressed And Frustrated—Srimati Hansa Mehta Demands—From The City's Architects—Better Homes For The Poor—Not "Hindu" Or "European" "Modern" Tenements, "Chawls" Or "Flats"—Architectural Exhibitions.

"Mrs Naidu is", confided Sir Richard Temple during a pleasant moonlit evening ride, "at her best when she is addressing the young". Sir Richard is right, more or less. I recollect the occasion when she spoke recently as Watchman of the Dawn. Beneath the poetry of her words and imagery lurked clearly the womanly, or shall I say motherly, curiosity to know and understand the mind of the young groping towards the intellectual adjustments which the needs and aspirations of the age dictate. It is true that those who seek, justifiably, definite intelectual basis—the logical outcome of co-ordinated thought—for national reconstruction often feel dissatisfied with her poetic accents and glowing reactions. The constructive thinker would, naturally, want more from one who has been and lived more than a poet. But the constructive thinker is almost imperceptible in national affairs.

Feature Of National Life.

The younger generation, is offered the sole surviving alternative of the pompous advice and lofty sermons that have become the settled feature of national life. The young minds thus left inarticulate, repressed and frustrated find in the disturbing candour of Srimati Sarojini's sentiments occasional relief and grateful response. It is a pity that her impressions as watchman of the dawn were inadequately described or reported. But there can be little scope for doubt about her eager interest in art. She has, fortunately, remained uninfected with the superior attitude of indifference and scorn which "leaders" presumably better occupied but actually emphatic only in their indecisive negotiations and spectacular gestures cultivate towards the nation's art and cultural problems. I do not know what is, precisely, the place she would assign to art in national life. I do not know that she accepts art as a positive, dynamic, instrument of national reconstruction. Nor do I know that such recognition of art would impel or enable her to specify the art and cultural plank and platform which all political parties—from the "moderate" extremists to the local extremes and varieties of national socialism—have persistently overlooked. Not that these have been lacking in the political speeches of eminent "leaders" lurid references to the glorious national heritage in art and culture and more lurid inventives against Mussolini and Nazi culture and civilization.

National Culture Convenient Trifle.

Only, our contribution to civilization, the national heritage in art and culture, seems to them to be a convenient trifle, an ornament that could be worn and taken off as expedient desire would demand. For them, it is not rooted in the soil, it is surface veneer. For them, it is not ingrained in the nation's social fibre, it is only the profitable objective of social ambitions. For them it is not integral to national life, freedom or self-respect, it is only the parading ground of national sentimentalities and jingo conceits. Obviously, Shrimati Sarojini was not addressing them when she spoke at the Bombay Talkie's premiere at the Imperial about "ideals" of art in Indian films. She was, I assume, speaking to those of the younger generation who are to-day faced with specific problems, however, tedious and unspectacular, of national reconstruction. I wish, therefore, that she had not employed the term "ideals" of art. That single term has wrought untold, inconceivable, havoc in the domain of Indian philosophy, culture and particularly of art. The most violently orthodox and futile reactions have been sought to be justified on the basis of that extremely elastic phrase. In the animated picture. As in painting, music and the art-crafts, the most amazing contradictions are attempted to be reconciled by that hypnotic phrase.

"Tara one of the Chinese and Tibetan paintings exhibited last week by Mr. Guenther at Blavatsky Lodge. (Drawn By Sjt. Adurkar)

The Qualities of Art In Indian Films

I wish, therefore, that Srimati Sarojini had spoken of the specific qualities, the methods or objectives of art that could gain distinction for Indian films. For art's, Srimati Sarojini would agree although it is not yet so recognised by eminent wisdom elsewhere in this benighted country, as much an economic and political as it is an educational and cultural necessity of national life. At the present moment, the studio carpenter, the scene-shifter, the camera craftsman as well as the "mike" manipulator and the obliging "ustads". "Professors" "masters" of music and, finally, the "stars" and "prodigies" all aim at profitable "entertainment".

Uninformed Appreciation Of Films

So long as it is profitable one phrase, one adjective, one paragraphist is as good as another. They will be duly cheered and encouraged. If Srimati Sarojini wants, as she should and as she said she would, the quality, methods and objectives as well as standards of vital art in Indian films, she must at the earliest opportunity insist on discounting the elderly but uninformed wisdom which showers its ingenious appreciations on Indian films—the wisdom that regards all knowledge of distinctive art useless for Indian films of "entertainment".

Imitative, Vulgar Entertainment

These films may, as they not seldom do, caricature Hollywood or worse Elstree mannerisms and mode in dialogue, gestures, costumes, anecdotes, "comics" and interior knick-knacks or musical "background" and "Oriental" dances "a l'occident", these films may let fly out of preposterously jejune gadgets and devices Indian celluloid toy "Gods"—does it matter to the clever paragraphist whose knowledge and responsibility is on a par with the knowledge and responsibility of the ingenius studio carpenter who also seeks and sees sole justification in the "entertainment" market rate of Indian pictures. Why should he worry about the standards or distinction of vital art in Indian films? Why should he worry about India's international cultural prestige?

The Experts Meet The Informed Critic

Srimati Hansa Mehta in an outspoken speech at the Indian Institute of Architects pointed out the main defects, as an enlightened Indian woman law, of the structures which we describe, usually, as domestic architecture.

Srimati Hansa Mehta disclaimed knowledge of architecture before a body of "experts" like the Indian Institute of Architects. Her ideas were, she thought "raw" perhaps from their point of view. But the response she met with from the architects at the conclusion was more than sufficient to indicate that intellectual honesty, first-hand experience and observation are helpfully valuable not less to the experts than to their clients.

Srimati Hansa Mehta rightly commented on the low-celinged, choking compartments which passed muster as flats on the 'European style" and the interminable central corridor which seemed to be the ubiquitous feature of similar compartments described as of the "Hindu" or "Indian Style." She wanted better, brighter and more sanitary and comfortable homes, not "European", "Hindu" or "Modern" style. She rightly again pointed out that style was something more important and enduring than mere "looks" of the building and that it was dependent on its architectural function and social purpose.

Civic Housing. Homes For The Poor.

She emphasised the necessity, particularly, of the assistance of architects with a civic conscience to think seriously of the homes of the poor. She appealed to them with an earnestness that could not be mistaken to think helpfully of thousands in this city and elsewhere who lived in surrounding and structures quite the contrary to everything denoted by a home.

Wake Up Architects

Those comments were not irrelevant. And, the architect's most effective critic because the most permanent client the woman, the enlightened and informed woman now emerges on the civic scene and horizon. The assembled body of expert architects did of course speak, for their self-defence, of the difficult client and patron. If only they had, they suggested, enlightened clients like Srimati Hansa Mehta, they would happily cooperate and contribute their best. It is, I believe, upto the Indian Institute of Architects to educate the public mind and thus ensure the support as well as the number of enlightened and intelligent clients.

Architectural Exhibitions

The best way to usher in the intelligent client is to help him to educate himself. The most effective education would be, obviously, the periodic organisation of architectural exhibitions where the client, the average citizen can at once see and understand the need for architecture, for better homes,

The Solar Cycle And Radio Reception

Proofs Of Their Close Relationship Accumulate Year By Year

(By:—N. V. KOGEKAR M. Sc. Bombay.)

In the second article, which appeared in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 26th January, we traced the effects of solar cycle on Earth's magnetism. In this article we shall consider the effects of solar cycle on Radio-reception and hence the ionised layers of the atmosphere.

Radio—the epoch making discovery—has not only brought together people living in different parts of the earth separated by thousands of miles but also has revealed in itself a potent weapon in the hands of the scientists for the study of the effects of sunspots upon the atmosphere. The immense utility of this new tool, in solving the mystery about the relations existing between the magnetic activity of the earth and the solar cycle was recognised by the scientists only during the last sunspot cycle which began in the year 1923. Conclusive evidence points to the fact that the intensity of radio-reception is influenced by solar activity.

In the early days of the wireless telegraphy, it was thought that, like light waves Radiowaves also travel in straight lines. Naturally it was supposed that the transmission of radiowaves was possible only over a small range. As such, it was argued that extraordinarily high towers would be required for successful broadcasting over several hundreds of miles. But quite contrary to expectations it was observed that transmission could be done over thousands of miles with an antenna of ordinary height. Naturally the theory of the rectiliner propagation of radio waves had to be abandoned. In 1902, Heariside and Kennelly pointed out that instead of supposing that the radiowaves travel in straight lines, if we suppose that they are encountered in their upward progress by some conducting layers at an average height of 100 miles, their course will be changed and they will be reflected or retracted. It is this layer which is named after their discoverers as the 'Kennelly Heariside layer'. Up above this layer another layer known as the Appelton layer' has also been traced. It is in these layers that we look for the cause of the correlation between radio reception and sunspots. These layers are affected by the change in character of radiant energy from the sun. To begin with let us consider the process of 'ionisation' in brief. The high energy waves of ultraviolet radiation on striking the molecules of the gas break them and set free one or more electrons from struck atom. Thus a certain number of free electrons are set moving about in this process. Further the originally neutral atom is left with a certain charge which therefore is termed as an 'ion'. A positively charged ion is all the while in search of its counterpart viz an electron. Whenever it gets an electron, recombination of the two results. The process of recombination is also taking place simlutaneously with the process of ionisation. The former will be rapid in regions of greater atmospheric density. If now, the ionisation agency is sufficiently strong, the process of recombination will not keep pace with the ionisation process, with the result that there will be a predominance of free electrons and charged molecules (ions) over the neutral atoms (formed by recombination) so long as the ionising agency is sufficiently strong.

IONISATION AGENTS

What are the various agents which bring about this process of ionisation?

(1) The radio active substances concealed in the earth's crust carry on the process of ionisation, in the surface layers of the atmosphere. But their effect rapidly diminishes as great heights are reached.

(2) Light from stars is also instrumental in promoting the process of ionisation in the upper layers of the atmosphere. But as the contribution made by this agent is only about one, one thousandth of that of the sun. One is justified in neglecting the effect due to this source.

(3) The remarkable researches of Compton and Millkan on the importance of cosmic rays in enhancing the ionisation process of the upper atmosphere, have led one to search in them for the principal agent responsible for atmospheric ionisation. Now, the ionisation due to this agent has been found to be practically constant. Naturally therefore, cosmic rays connot be considered to be the principal cause as far as any cyclic changes of the degree of ionisation are concerned.

(4) Hence as a last place of resort, we turn our attention to King Sol, in whom we expect to hit upon the principal agent responsible for the periodic changes in the ionisation of the atmospheric layers. Besides, ultraviolet light (poured by sun) which is a powerful ionisation agent, electrons, ions alpha particles etc., emitted from the interior of the sun carry out a greater part of the ionisation work. It is also believed that the highly ionised chromospheric layers of the sun which excite powerful radiation in the extreme ultraviolet region of the spectrum also add to the above list of the ionisation agents. The reason for considering the sun to be the principal ionisation agent is that the measured electrical conductivity of the air appears to be about 50 per cent greater at the time of sunspot maximum than at sunspot minimum. Well, then! Are the sunspots themselves not responsible for increasing the ionisation of the atmosphere?

EFFECT OF SOLAR ACTIVITY

Suppose a radio signal of certain frequency is sent from a transmission station. Now, from the time which elapses between the outgoing and the reception of the signal the height at which the reflection of waves has taken place admits of calculation. The effective height at which reflection (or retraction whatever it be) takes place varies, however, with the frequency of the waves. But for a particular frequency of the waves, the height at which they would be turned by the ionised layer will be the same provided the intensity of ionisation of the layer remains constant. Any change in the degree of ionisation of this layer would have the effect of bending the waves more or less abruptly as indicated by a marked change in the resulting intensity of radio reception. If now, due to outside sources, the ionisation in this region is greatly increased, the ions will penetrate more and more towards the earth's surface. This will result in the lowering of the altitude of the conducting layer. Consequently the angle at which the waves are reflected changes, thereby damaging the intensity of radio reception. The effect of solar activity on the ionisation of this Kennelly-Heariside layer can be clearly seen from the fact that at some stations where it is impossible or at least very difficult to receive programmes during the daytime, can be made to come in excellently during the night time. This is because, durlig the day time, the bombardment of solar radiation causes a considerable increase in the ionisation of the reflecting layer, which results in the depression of the layer. Consequently transmission over long distances is rendered either very difficult or almost impossible. On the contrary, during the night time, since the dissociation of the ionised atoms of the atmosphere sets in ,there is a rise in the reflecting layer and hence distant stations come in quite clearly and with improved intensity. From observations made on the intensity of the radio reception in the eleven year cycle it is seen, that the intensity diminishes as the member of sunspots rises and is improved as the member of sunspots decreases.

Special arrangements were son and Harvard Perkins Mt. Wilson and Yerkes observatories for photographing the sun every day. It is, however, not definitely known whether the relation between radio-reception and solar activity is a direct one or otherwise, but it is an established fact, strongly supported by experimental evidence that there is some important relation existing between the two. Further studies in the behaviour of static or atmospheric yield valuable information on the dependence of radio-phenomena upon solar activity. G. W. Piccard's observations indicate that night static is increasingly more bothersome when sunspots are most numerous. We should, at this stage pause a little and see how sunspots affect transmission of radio waves.

RADIO TRANSMISSION.

We have already seen that the sun is mainly responsible for the ionisation of the upper atmosphere but we have not studied the nature of the mechanism by which the ionisation process takes place. According to some people, ultraviolet light is the main factor promoting ionisation. If this were correct, then we should expect that radio transmission should follow more closely changes in the ultra-violet light from the sun than the changes in the member of sunspots. Now, the results of observations indicate that radio transmission appears to correspond more closely to the sunspot member than to the ultra-violet light. This fact suggests that sunspots themselves are the sources of disturbance met with in the ionisation contents of the atmosphere. For studying the relation existing between sunspot members and radio-reception it is better and easier to restrict the member of sunspots to the central zone because it appears that the spots in the central region of the sun have more influence on radio reception than the more widely scattered spots.

ESCAPE OF ELECTRONS.

In analogy to the electrons ejected from a hot filament of an electric lamp, we can imagine that electrons are spit off from the central portion of the sun where the spots appear. But, what is the mechanism inside the sunspots that would direct the electrons in the general radiation direction? Dr. Hale proved that sunspots were the centres of powerful electro-magnetic field. This explanation though simple is not without its objections. For, one cannot understand how electrons could be continually ejected from the sun. By the escape of electrons the sun would soon accumulate positive charge. No such proof is at present before the astrophysicists. Further, the electrons which would create an electronic atmosphere of such a negative potential that they won't offer any place for the increasing member of these 'runaway' electrons. Also the increasing positive charge accumulating on the sun would exert a force of attraction on these escaping electrons there-

(Continued on page 31)

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WINTER SCENES (By Abdul Aziz Azad, Moscow).

IN THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE

THE OLD ORDER AND THE NEW

Many and varied are the charms and the fascination of the winter season, particularly that of Russia, but nevertheless, none, or even, all of them taken together, are equal to a warm, clear, sunshiny day of our country. Though to a Russian this may seem to the contrary, yet I am firm and unswerving in my decision, which I arrive at after living through and experiencing no less than fifteen harsh and prolonged Russian winters.

Russia is a vast country that stretches from the shores of the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean, covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, and has a variety of climates. In this article, however, we shall confine ourselves to a description of its northern part, namely that part of Russia which has a cold climate, and thus makes for a diametrical contrast with the climate of our India; in order to enable the Bengalis, Madrasis, and Punjabis feel a little bit the life of people living in ice-bound houses, breathing ice-cold air, and seeing nothing else around them but white snow fields, which, like the endless ocean, stretch for thousands of miles.

In the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper, one of the seven republics comprising the U.S.S.R.) winter prevails no less than six to seven months throughout the year. The country has only one crop a year, namely rye, which is sown on the eve of the first snowfall, or in the early spring, and is reaped in the Autumn. This made the life of the Russian peasant dull and his material conditions bad, until the time of the recent reorganization of agriculture on a new basis.

Before the Revolution, the Russian peasants used to remain indoors throughout the winter, sleeping most of the time on their "pechkas" (stoves). Besides working a bit at minor handicrafts and artisanship, their major occupations were sleeping, coughing, cursing, and beating their wives. The domestic work was done by the women, a hard labouring species. The lot of women in the pre-revolutionary village was dreadful, for, if their "better halves" were oppressed by the ruling class and if they suffered under the despotic rule of the Czar, they in turn oppressed their wives.

Old Type Village

An old Russian village presents a rather strange sight to the non-Russian visitor. The peasant huts, which are all made of logs of wood, are arranged in two rows on both sides of a usually unpaved road. The huts are situated near each other, and each has a little orchard of its own. A common well serves for the water supply of all the villages; while at the end of the village the church with its bell tower generally stands. Church bells were used in Russia, and they still are used so, in addition to their regular religious functions, as an alarm, particularly when fire broke out, or the village was being raided by enemies, or some other calamity has befallen the village.

The Russian huts were not only built to protect their inhabitants from the severe cold, and from moist weather, but every effort is made to keeep them "air-tight." All the windows and doors are double-framed and in winter time are firmly closed and puttied throughout. In addition, the outer door are covered with a thick woolen, carpet-like material. A small window, called a "fortochka", is left unputtied for ventilation, but the huts are very seldomly ventilated. Russian peasants when indoors are terribly afraid of fresh air, which they consider the cause of all disease.

An old Russian village

Entering an old Russian hut, the first impression the visitor receives is that of the dull and heavy atmosphere which is enough to suffocate a man with healthy and sensitive breathing organs. Then the first thing his eyes light on is "pechka" (stove) which is generally built in the form of a spacious platform, thus affording sleeping facilities for the inmates of the hut. Then, in the corner, stand the icons: "A God's Mother of Paris," "A God's Mother of Kazan," of Novgorod, and of any other place—the Bazhe matery, as they are called in the Russian language.

The New Villages

It goes without saying that the contrast between life in the old and the new Russian village is tremendous. The new Russian villages are built according to the latest achievements of European architechture. The huts are neat and clean, the air inside is kept fresh, and icons and animals are not to be found in the modern Russian village house. Even the occupants do not look like peasants. However, the number of old villages with the old form of living still predominates particularly in regions further away from the centre, and so our description of them still holds good.

When the crop was collected and the storage bins filled, the Russian peasant would impatiently wait for the winter, when he could have his fill of naps and sleep. But when the Bolsheviks came into power, they shook up the nation, and to such extent that it has affected the very foundations of the "pechka". The "poor", "harmless," and "obedient" muzhik (peasant) has been greatly "disturbed". He no longer has the time to sleep on pechka through the winter, like a "misha" (bear). He no longer has the right to beat, curse, or oppress his female partner, partially because the women have been made equal in rights with the men, and partially, because the cultural level of the muzhik has been raised.

The First Snowfall

Snowfall, and with it winter, usually comes gradually, but sometimes it comes like the lifting of the curtain in a theatre. You go to sleep on a clear, moon-lit night with the skies covered with dim, lazily twinkling stars. But when you wake in the morning you find all the surroundings covered with milk-white snow. Then you start digging into your trunk for your shuba (fur coat), shapka (fur cap), valinkies (high boots made of thick felt) and the familiar galoshes (rubbers) and you are ready for the rigours of the Russian winter!

In the towns and villages of Russia after the first snowfall all wheeled vehicles disappear and sleighs take their places. Nothing is more pleasant to the Russian

(Continued on page 38)

At the session of the Soviet Parliament—a group of deputies listening to the report of Mr. Vincheslav Molotov.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Continued)

BOOKS RECEIVED

Rajmohan's Wife, by B. C. Chatterji, Calcutta, Price Re. 1/8.

Problems of Soviet Literature. Published by the Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

A Peep Into The Spiritual Unconscious, by A. M. Zahuruddin Ahmed, Badruddin College, Junagarh.

Arvachin Marathi Sahitya (Marathi) by V. P. Nene, Baroda, Rs. 5.

The Cochin Commercial Directory, published by the Cochin Advertising Agency, Cochin.

Aurangzeb and his times by Zahuruddin Faruki, published by D.B. Taraporewala, Bombay.

Shri Krishna Dev (Marathi) by Dr. G. R. Upleker, published by Mr. H.G. Parkhe, Ahmednagar.

Sulabha Abhanga Wani (Marathi) by M. G. Modak, Administrative Officer School Board, Ahmednagar, Price Annas 5.

Abhanga Wani (Marathi), Author and publishers same as above Price Re. 1/8.

Prem Sukhacha Sukar (Marathi) Author and Publisher same as above, Price Annas 2.

Annual Report of the Rockfeller Foundation for 1934, New York.

The Unconquered Albania International Courier Publishing Company, Cincinati (Ohio), U.S.A.

"Truth', 'Naked Truth,' Civilisation or Degeneration, by A. R. Irani, Bombay, Price Re. 1/8.

The Theory of Monetary policy, by B. P. Adarkar, P. S. King and Son, Price 7s. 6d.

The Mahabharat, published by G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, Re. 1/8.

His Exalted Highness Nizam and Justice, by Mirza Yar Jung.

Sravasti in Indian Literature, published by the Government of India, Re. 1/4.

Hima Kalika (Marathi) by Rajkumari Akkasaheb Pant, Aundh, Annas 8.

Sphut Lekha Sangraha (Marathi), published by the Sahitya Mandal, Aundh, Annas 8.

Federalism in Government by M. Venkatrangiah, published by the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair. Rs. 2.

Poland and her Economic Development, by Dr. Roman Goreski, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 3s. 6d.

The Clown and His Daughter by Halide Edib, George Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.

Vitamins in Theory and Practice by Dr. Leslie Harris, Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d.

Shrimat Bhagwadgita by R. Vasudeo Rau, published by the Shuddha Dharma Office, Mylapore, Madras.

The Philosophy of Village Movement, by J. Kumarappa, published by Mr. Subbarao, Kovvur, West Godavari, Annas 8.

The System of Education in Germany, by G. N. Bhatt, Divanpura, Bhavnagar, Rs. 3.

Congresska Itihasme Kashika Sthan (Hindi), by Kamalapathi Tripathi, published by the Congress Committee, Benares.

Report of the Akhil Bharat Varshiya Varnashram Swarajya Sangha (Hindi), published by Secretary of Sangha, Benares.

Songs of the Forest, George Allen and Unwin, 6s.

Guide to Philosophy, by C. E. M. Joad, Victor Gollancz 6s.

Bhakta Tilamrit, published by the Aryabhushan Press, Poona, Rs. 3.

New College Composition, published by Atmaram and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore.

The Sun Wheel, by Helen Cameron Gorden. P. S. King and Sons, 12s. 6d.

A GUIDE TO FANCY WEAVING

"BHAT BHATANI KAPAD KALA" (A Manual of Fancy Weaving.) By Shavaksha Sorabji Dastur Kamdin. Published by the author at "Mazda Chaman," Dattatrey Road, Santa Cruz. Price Rs. 7.

Mr. Kamdin's long experience as a weaving master, during which period he appears to have mastered every branch and every aspect of the art of weaving, in both its mechanical and aesthetic sides, has enabled him to embody in this practical guide to fancy weaving his rich and extensive knowledge of the subject. Mr. Kamdin shows himself in this work to be a master of the art of pattern as well as jacquard weaving. The work is illustrated with numerous patterns of towels, table cloths, net cloths, tapestries, carpets, etc., etc., detailed plans of pegging accompanying the same. There is no side of the art which has been overlooked by the author and the guide will be found to be the most exhaustive and thoroughly practical and reliable so far published in the Gujarati language. For a student who aspires to master the art of weaving, and especially of artistic weaving, no better handbook can be recommended.

Mr. Kamdin has truly rendered a public service by giving out of his rich experience a work of this character and deserves to be congratulated for the same.

Birth Control

"METHODS OF BIRTH CONTROL", issued by the Birth Control League, 12, Budhwar, Poona 2. Price Annas 4, Pp. 51.

This is a small pamphlet giving in a nutshell the modern methods of birth-control with a view to supplying knowledge of suitable methods to the people. 'The book is an attempt towards meeting this desideratum, 'in the words of the well-known physician, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, who has written a small introduction to the book. As the Doctor further says, one of the methods suggested in the book, namely, the use of a rubber sponge dipped in pure cold water alone, is bound to revolutionize the technique of contraception. The book will come handy to those who need scientific knowledge on the methods of birth control.

B. G. L.

Map Of Abyssinia

"THE DETAILED MAP OF ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA" by Abdul Kadir, published by the Delhi Printing Works, Delhi. Price 10 Annas.

This is a clear and detailed map of the ancient land of Abyssinia which due to the present Italian aggression has come into prominence. The map which measures 31 by 21 inches supplies a want of publicists and newspaper men. The cover pages contain notes on the population, climate, products, communication, army religion etc., of Ethiopia. The price being moderate it should commend itself to to all who are in need of a serviceable map of Ethiopia. It would have been better if the boundaries of the provinces in Abyssinia had been marked out in the map.

B. G. L.

A Request To The Public

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that Government has decided that it cannot lay down the rule that rent should be paid to the landlords according to the English calendar, it is upto the tenants to refuse to pay rents if they are asked to pay according to the Hindu or Muslim calendars. The landlords pay taxes to the Municipal Corporation according to the English calendar, and so they should charge their tenants in accordance with the same standard. But instead they make an extra profit by charging rents for 37 months in the course of 33 months. They do not account for this extra month in the course of three years by giving any relief to their tenants. This anomaly can be done away only if the tenants make a bold standard and allow the landlords to go to the courts of law. Such cases will no doubt prove very interesting, but their net result will be in favour of the tenants.

I understand that there is a Tenants' Association in the city. It should wake up and tackle this question. Why should the tenants pay for an extra month in the course of three years? If Government does not come to the rescue of the tenants, then the Corporation or the Tenants' Association should do so. Mere appeals to landlords will not result in any relief to the poor tenants. Some drastic action is needed so that this organised loot may be ended.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Guide To Government Services

"GUIDE TO ALL GOVERNMENT SERVICES" by J. N. Khosla, published by the Vocational Guidance Institute, 12 Shahi Mohalla, Lahore. Priced at Rs. 2-8. Pp. 393.

As the title indicates the volume gives the Rules, Syllabus, method of examinations, the marks to be obtained, the prospectus of all the Public Services Commission Examinations, Accounts, Military, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs and various other miscellaneous Government Examinations totalling 66 in all. It also contains three appendices on Public Services Commission Announcements, Services open to graduates, under-graduates, matriculates and those with technical qualifications; as well as details of the medical examinations for the services. It is handy compendium for all those concerned with these Government Examinations.

B. G. L.

"QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SET AT THE RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION OF THE SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT OF ALL RAILWAYS ACCOUNTS OFFICES." Published by the Vocational Guidance Institute, Shahi Mohalla, Lahore, Price: Annas 12. Pp. 77.

This pamphlet contains the Rules, the form of application for the services and general hints on English Composition, Arithmetic, and general knowledge questions at these examinations; besides the papers of N.W.R. and E.I.R. for April and October, 1929, on Algebra; and Handwriting and Compositon and General Knowledge for 1395; and the Railway Clearing Accounts (Delhi) Examination papers of 1935; along with their answers.

B. G. L.

The annual 'Magh-poornima' fair at Danda village near Bandra held last week attracted large crowds. Photo shows the "palki" procession of the local temple in progress.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

RARE NEW METAL

Lithium 6—Lightest Solid Known

A newly-found metal, 10 per cent. lighter in weight than any previously known—lighter even than solidified gas—was shown for the first time on Jan. 8 by scientists at the New York Electrical Society.

A new magnetic machine at Philadelphia extracted a bare trace of it, all there is to date. This was shown—a silver-coloured patch about half the size of a 10-cent piece and thinner than paper.

The new stuff is "Lithium Six," extracted from ordinary lithium at the Bartol Research Foundation.

The machine extracts it at an electrical power cost of about dol. 5,500 a pound.

The present practical value of the new metal is nothing. But the potential field it opens is enormous. Because it is the first time that man has been able to obtain a visible, weighable amount of any of the strange, twinned substances which compose all the metals, gold alone excepted.

All but gold are made of two or more different weights of atoms, whose properties differ, whose reactions are expected to vary so greatly as to make possible hitherto understand of metallic substances.

In atomic quantities, too small to be seen even under a microscope, scientists have in the last five years proved the existence of these twinned substances, which they call isotopes.

Ordinary lithium is the lightest of metals. It is composed of a mixture of the two varieties, "six" and "seven." The pure six is about 10 per cent lighter than lithium, the pure seven about 10 per cent. heavier. Ordinary lithium floats on water like a cork. When pure it burns in air.

This lithium six Dr. Swan said, is "the lightest solid element ever produced on earth." Hydrogen gas is the lightest substance known; but when solidified is a few per cent. heavier than the new lithium because the solidified gas is heavier.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN WILL BECOME U. S. CITIZEN

Professor Einstein has signed a "declaration of intention" to become a United States citizen. He will be eligible for citizenship in October, 1938. He is at present at Princeton University. When questioned regarding his plans he declined to make any comment.

Einstein, who has been described as the "greatest genius of the present day," was banished from Germany by the Nazis because of his being a Jew. He was born at Ulm in 1879. It was at Berlin that he completed the labours of eight years and astonished the scientific world with his findings on the theory of relativity, regarded by one commentator as "the most thorough revision of physical concepts since the days of Newton."

When greatly annoyed by interviewers who wanted to know what relativity really was, he directed his secretary to give them this answer: "When you sit with the girl you love for two hours you think it is only one minute, but when you sit on a red-hot stove for a minute you think it is two hours. That is relativity."

When Einstein left Germany he was offered shelter by many countries, including England.

Photographs Printed Directly On Wall

Photographs can be printed directly on to the walls of your house by a process invented by Eugene Mollo, a thirty-year-old architectural decorator now living in London.

Mollo was born in Russia, but came to Britain when he was nineteen and entered the Royal College of Art. Here he met both his future wife and his future partner, Michael Egan, an Irishman.

Mollo and his new friend started with nothing. To-day they have a turnover of £30,000 and employ forty men.

Eugene Mollo married the English girl he met in college and became a naturalised Englishman.

His wife is also a photographer.

They have decorated sixty cinemas in the past year.

Eugene Mollo told his story to a "Sunday Express" representative. He said:—

"We had used monochromatic—almost photographic—colour schemes in our cinema decorations, and it occurred to us that natural photography must become an important decorative medium.

"I spent two years experimenting and then found the process.

NO MOUNTING.

"It consists of an emulsion, with which surfaces are sensitised. The surface is sprayed with the emulsion and the photograph then printed by means of a projector.

"Developing, printing, and fixing are all carried out by spraying.

"Lord Castlerosse recently mentioned a photo-mural studio in New York, which is decorating houses by a sort of photographic wallpaper.

"But with my system there is no mounting to be done, as the decorative surface becomes a photograph in itself.

"It is now possible to:—

"Carry out interior decoration schemes at a small cost within a night;

"Provide film studio backgrounds that can be rolled up and stored away after use;

"Print photographs on curved, currugated, and broken surfaces, such as paper, wood, cement, fibrous plaster, or canvas.

"It is all so simple."

DID COSMIC RAYS CREATE LIFE?

Scientists All Over World Busy Probing Riddle Of Universe

Scientists' fondest dream to-day is the harnessing of the ray that is believed to have created life in the universe—the invisible, yet tremendously powerful, Cosmic ray.

If this ray could be captured it is thought that electric currents ranging from 100,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 volts or even more would be possible—opening up a new era of free power from the sky.

Research, with that end in view, is now being carried on in several parts of the world, and, according to Professor A. H. Compton, of Chicago University, even the world-famous Einstein theory of relativity may have to be amended according to the results of these investigations.

"Cosmic rays," he declares, "originated at the time of the explosion in space that created the universe as we know it to-day. That is the theory now held for want of a better explanation."

Comparing the infinite power of these mysterious rays with those of other known rays, Prof. Compton says that light rays generate only two volts of electricity; ordinary heat, one volt; ultra-violet rays, four or five volts; X-rays, 10,000 to 100,000 volts; and radium rays, hitherto believed to be the most powerful, 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 volts.

BEGINNING OF LIFE.

Biologists, adds Prof. Compton, are deeply interested in the effect of the Cosmic ray upon life. Science has turned from the Darwin theory of evolution, and it is now held that life was not spontaneous but may have been slowly generated by factors, one of which may have been the Cosmic ray.

It is now believed that these rays may have played a great part in influencing the development and characteristics of life throughout the ages.

"It can readily be understood," says Prof. Compton, "what effect exposure to Cosmic rays would have on plant and animal life over hundreds of thousands of years."

Research, he adds, has not yet solved the secret of the ray's composition, but present knowledge of its mysterious qualities has upset almost all the theories regarding electro-dynamics—"The People."

The Woman-Hater's motorcycle.

SCIENCE COURSE FOR DETECTIVES

Twenty-one officers attached to the Criminal Investigation Departments of fifteen city and county police forces have completed a course at Hull University College on scientific aids to the detection of crime.

The course was given by Professor F. G. Tryhorn, Professor of Chemistry, who has given expert evidence in many criminal cases. Another residential course approved by the Home Office will be given at Easter.

VITAMIN FROM WILD ROSE

Vitamin C., the lack of which is responsible for scurvy, is being extracted from wild roses in Soviet Russia.

The chief source of vitamin C in the past has been pine needles, a pound of which produces twenty-five doses of the vitamin.

It is claimed by the Institute of Scientific Research in Leningrad that a pound of wild rose leaves yields ten times the quantity.

"Sumerian Origins" Of Rigveda

Dr. Pran Nath's Novel Theories X-Rayed

In the following article Syt. Satyavrata, Professor of Comparative Religions and Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, continues his criticism of the theories of the Sumerian origins of Vedic civilization propounded by Dr. Prannath in a series of articles in the "Illustrated Weekly of India."

Prof. Satyavrata's previous article appeared in our issue of Sunday last.

"Ishmi Dagan dedicated a temple to Gungunum," says the Babylonian mythology. Dr. Prannath reads this story in Rig X, 48, 8 where the words are: "Aham Gungubhyo atithigvam ishkaram isham na vritraturam vikshu dharyam." This has been translated by Dr. Prannath as follows: —"Aham Rajan lived for some time as a guest of Gungu". After translating this much, Dr. Prannath adds: "This is the explanation of the dedication of the temple to him". There are many problems here which Dr. Prannath must solve before he would have us believe in this hymn the traces of the story of Gungunum. First, the hymn does not speak of Aham Rajan but only of "Aham". So one cannot translate it by any stretch of imagination as "Aham Rajan" living with Gungu. The only reasonable translation of Aham is "I". Secondly, even if we admit the far-fetched hypothesis of regarding Aham as proper name, how can the living of Aham with Gungu mean "the dedication of the temple"? I wonder what has emboldened Dr. Prannath to state what does not exist in the hymn at all. Thirdly, "Atithigvam" has been translated by Dr. Prannath as "living as a guest". This is highly doubtful. Atithigva is a proper name according to Saayan, Griffith and other translators. And there is reason to believe the word to be a proper name because we come across the different forms of the word in various hymns. We read of Atithigvam (I, 53, 10; X, 48, 8); Atithigvasya (I, 53, 8); the genitive of Atithigva; Atithigvaaya (I, 51, 6) the dative of Atithigva. This shows that Atithigva is as good a proper name as Gungu and should not be translated as Aham living as a guest with Gungu. Atithigva, Kashah Juvam, Divodaasam, etc. are words which are grouped together in various hymns (I, 112, 14; IV 26, 3) and naturally give an idea of a proper name. Fourthly, excepting the similarity between Gungu and Gungunum there is no other similarity between the history of the words and so philologically there is nothing common between these words excepting some of the letters which also are far too many in the supposed Sumerian counterpart of the Rigvedic word. Fifthly, the Rigveda mentions Gangubhyo—the dative plural of Gungu. If we are to understand by Gungu the name of the Sumerian king how would the plural here be explained. Nobody would think of a plural with a proper name in Sanskrit. From a quotation of Mr. Gadd. Dr. Prannath wrongly concludes that Gungunum was Ishtar or moon-goddess of Isin and then begins showing that Gungu of the Rigveda is also a moon-goddess. In the passage of Mr. Gadd quoted by Dr. Prannath there is nothing to show that Gungunum is Ishtar. Moreover, Ishtar of the Babylonians was not a moon-goddess but a goddess of love and war. Their moon-god was Sin or Nannar at Ur. Moreover, "Yaa Gungur yaa sinivali ya Raakaa (Rig II, 32, 8) does not prove that Gungu means moon-goddess. It may mean that Gungu means Raakaa, but then, Raakaa is not moon but the night of the full moon. Therefore Raakesh—the Lord of the night—means moon. So Gungu may mean "the night", and not "the moon."

SHIPRA AND SIPPAR.

The identification of the Sumerian city Sippar with the Rigvedic word "Shipra" is utterly wrong. Shipra in all the passages of the Rigveda means "visor" and not the name of a city. Rig V, 54, 11 mentions Shipra as "Shipraah shrishasu" which means Shipraas on the head. The rest of the hymn is: "Lances on your shoulders, anklets on your feet, gold chains on your breasts", etc. So, does Dr. Prannath mean that in this narration while speaking of lances, etc. the hymn abruptly speaks of the Sumerian city of Sippar at the heads of persons mentioned therein? So "Shipra-in" means "one possessed of the visor"; it does not mean the king of Shipra. If Shipra means Sippar, may I ask why it does not mean Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro and the wife of Moses of the Old Testaments. And if such were the canons of interpretation of the Vedas there would be no end to all the histories of the world finding a lodgement in these texts of the ancients.

UMA AND UMMA.

The Rigvedic word Uma has been said to be the Sumerian city Umma and it is said that the people of this city are mentioned in the Rigveda, as having beautiful clothes or houses. The hymns referred to are most probably Rig. III, 6, 8 and IV, 19, 1 where we come across the words "Suhavassa Uma". Dr. Prannath has split the word "suhavasa" as "suha-vasa" and has rendered it as "beautiful clothes or houses". This is wrong, the Sanskrit word for beautiful clothes" is "Su-vasa" (Vide Rig I, 124, 7; III, 8, 4; X, 75, 8; 107, 9). "Suh" does not "mean beautiful." Therefore the correct splitting of "suhavasah" is "su-havasah" meaning "good to hear" or "prompt to hear". In both the above hymns Uma is an adjective to Devah and means "helpers" from the root "av" to help, the principal factors being the Devas. Even if we admit that Uma does not mean "helpers" we fail to understand how it can ever denote a city, for a city never wears beautiful clothes. To say that Umma is the name of a city in Sumerian history while Uma is the name of a people is too far-fetched an explanation. Where is the city of Uma in the Rigveda? Dr. Prannath says that Uma had achieved great political power, so much so, that the Maruts like the Hittites brought water and earth to it from the kingdom of Puru Rig. I, 166, 3). So, Does Dr. Prannath mean to say that there was neither earth nor water at Uma or the Sumerian city of Umma and both these "precious things" had to be brought from the kingdom of Puru? Is there any similar tradition in Sumerian history? If so, why has Dr. Prannath kept it to himself? The fact is that there was plenty of both earth and water at Umma and Maruts had no need of carrying these precious things to that city. It is all mishandling the texts. Moreover, "Hi ta i va" means "like loving friends". If "Hi ta i va" means "like the Hitti tes" then Dr. Prannath should let us know when the Hi tti tes carried water and earth to Umma or to any other country? Moreover, if "Hi t" means Hi tti te why should "i va" mean "like" for this is Sanskrit. It may stand for the Babylonian "E-a", and so there be no end to all these conjectures. Whatever serves his purpose Dr. Prannath regards as Sumerian or Babylonian and the rest he regards as Sanskrit. This will not do. If the Rigveda is Sumerian document one should be able to interpret at least one hymn out its more than a thousand hymns from Sumerian language. Dr. Prannath has not quoted even a single hymn where Uma could be correctly interpreted as the name of a city.

PARA AND FARA.

Rigvedic Para is said to be the well-known Sumerian city Para and Dr. Prannath regards this Para as the battle-ground where the mighty Ushan was made to eat the humble ple. Dr. Prannath has cleverly avoided all references here because he does not feel sure of his ground. It is the foremost duty of a scholar, when he thinks of coming to print, to come with full references to avoid unnecessary labour on the part of those who wish to understand him thoroughly. In finding out the reference in question I had to waste full three hours by going through every hymn in which Para has been mentioned. It appears that from Rig. (Ushanaa yat paraavato I, 130, 9; VIII, 7, 263, Dr. Prannath concludes that Ushnaa belonged to Para, and from Rig. (Ushanaa vadham yamat V, 34, 2) he thinks that Ushanaa was killed at Para. And this story he associates with the battle between the Sumerian Kings Ush and Enannatum and says that the information regarding the place where Ush was defeated is supplied by the Rigveda. Well, Rigveda nowhere speaks of Ushanaa having been killed at Para. The utmost Dr. Prannath can say is that Ushnaa was killed and that he belonged to Para. But where is the hymn which speaks of Ushanaa having been killed at Para? The Rigveda has no such hymn. Moreover, Para is not the name of a city. The proof for this is that Para is seen in most cases coming with its correlative Avar, Purva or Arvak (Vide Param-Avaram X, 87, 3; 120, 7; 67, 4; 17, 3; V, 3, 5; Para-Avar VI, 9, 2-3; Arvak-Para X, 71, 9) which mean the upper and the lower, the first and the last, the posterior and the anterior, etc. Besides, if Ushanaa belonged to the city of Para, how does Dr. Prannath in his comparative list of Western and Rigvedic kings put him down as belonging to the city of Umma. It is all confusion worse confounded.

SHIR AND SHIR-PUR-LA.

The paragraph dealing with the Semetic city of Lagas formerly known as Shir-pur-la is full of so much confusion that one cannot make either head or tail of it. There is no reference nor is there any clear idea given. Rajas is said to be the name of a city which finds no support in the Rigveda. The paragraph is full of inexcusable conjectures unbecoming in a scholar.

SHARDHA AND CHALDEA.

Shardha is said to be Chaldea with which it has no similarity. Moreover, Shardha in the Rigveda (V, 28, 3) is a verb, not a noun. Shardha as a noun means a troop or strength (Vide Apte). If the Sumerian kings of Susa and Avan used the title of Shardh-u or Shardo it must have meant the mighty ones. That is, if we take it for granted that the Rigvedic Shardha and the Sumerian Shardha are one and the same. Of course, no reasonable scholar can have any objection to admitting some common words between different languages, say, between the Sumerian and the Rigvedic languages. But that is altogether different from saying that the Rigveda is a Sumerian document. One can as well say that Charit (Rig I, 113, 5) is Chaldea. Scholarship requires one to interpret at least the whole hymn and not to cull out a word here and mutilate a word there and then to impose an astounding theory on the gaping world.

MAGHAVAN AND AVAN.

Dr. Prannath splits up the Rigvedic word Maghavan as Mahavan and reads in it the story of Sumerian city Awan. He also points out that Maha in Sanskrit and Mah in Sumerian mean the same thing—the great. So Maghavan of the Veda means the great city of Awan. In this connection it has to be pointed out that the name of the Sumerian city is Awan and nowhere in the language of Sumer has the city been mentioned as Ma-awan. What then makes Dr. Prannath seek resemblance between Sumerian Awan and Maghavan. If the name of the city is Maghavan in the Rigveda it should be the same in Sumerian. It is unnatural to split a word like this and try to

(Continued on page 27)

PEACE RECORD OF 1935
(From "De Arbeider" (The Worker), Amsterdam).

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

DEATH OF MRS. S. D. SASSOON

"A Remarkable Personality"

Mrs. Flora Sassoon, who died at her residence in Bruton Street, London, last month, at the age of 76, was a remarkable personality, combining scholarship and business ability with social gifts as a hostess, says "The Times." A correspondent writes of her:—

Born in Bombay in 1859, she was the daughter of a notable merchant and scholar, Ezekiel Joshua Gubbay, and the granddaughter of David Sassoon, the founder of the family, members of which have been noted in financial, social, and political life. She was married to Mr. Solomon Sassoon, who died comparatively young, leaving three children to her care. For 10 years she managed with skill and success the large business of which he was the head, mainly in Bombay—and this at a time when affluent women in India led secluded lives—but also in London, and she was to be found at her desk day by day doing business with Indian and British brokers.

One of her most attractive features, especially for English people, was the harmony in which she combined the strictest piety with broadmindedness inspired by true tolerance. To her intellectual gifts she added a widespread charity which extended over various countries in the East and the West.

Mrs. Sassoon is survived by a daughter, married to Sir David Ezra, and by her son, Mr. David S. Sassoon, who is known for his bibliographical works and his collection of rare Hebrew manuscripts.

WIDOWER AND 3 SONS MARRY

Widow And 3 Daughters

A widower and his three sons married a widow and her three daughters on the same day in a village in the Nan On district of the Kwantung Province.

NEW DEAL FOR HUSBANDS

By a new Act of Parliament, a British husband will no longer be held responsible if his wife runs over someone with her car, if she is unable to pay her debts or if she is committed for libel.

YOUR

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granulat eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.

P. M. ZAVERI & Co.
CHEMISTS.

Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

Among the first ladies of literature in Sweden (or even the world), is Selma Lagerlof, 77, who is pictured at the working table in her library. She is fondling Kaj, her Laplander dog. Selma Lagerlof lives at Falun, Sweden, and is among the few women who have won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

ARE MODERN WOMEN HAPPY IN THEIR INDEPENDENCE?

Or Do They Secretly Yearn To Renounce All Responsibility And Rest Content In Domestic Security?

I suppose nine men out of ten accept as correct the popular idea of the phenomenon known as The Modern Woman. They see her as she wishes to be seen, as a self-reliant person who thoroughly enjoys her opportunities to "live her own life"—to make an individual pattern of behaviour instead of accepting one imposed by tradition and male authority. But does this image coincide with truth? (asks "A man who Doubts It" in the "News Chronicle")

What A Frenchwoman Thinks

The other day I met an intelligent middleaged Frenchwoman who is very happily married to an Englishman, and we chanced to talk about the different status of women in the two countries. The English notion of the modern woman amused her considerably.

"In France", she said, "women have not the vote, and although we have a suffrage movement I do not believe the mass of Frenchwomen are excited about it. We are aware of our power because we recognise its limits. We understand what can be done and what cannot. We have our position and we are sure of ourselves. But in England women are trying to play a game without any rules, and the result is that they are really uncertain and a little scared. Oh, I know it doesn't seem so. They are clever actresses. But probe into their self-possession and see if I am not correct".

Well, I have probed, and I am left speculating whether this Frenchwoman knows us better than we know ourselves. I first inquired of a friend who, though not yet 30, has travelled widely and worked in several countries. At present she is secretary to a temperamental Russian who scatters his papers all over the floor and tells her daily that life is but a dream.

She said: "A lot of people envy me. They think its fine to be on one's own, without restrictions and able to see the world. But what a woman most needs is security, and that is precisely what I haven't got. The average woman doesn't want to look after herself; she wants to be looked after. That means marriage, but I shouldn't care to settle down to suburban domesticity, and I don't think married women should work unless they really need the money. I carry on as I am because I can't see what else to do. I think about the future as little as possible".

An Oxford Graduate's Confession

Next I asked a woman who, since graduating at Oxford, has been in turn a farm-worker, governess, nursemaid and typist. "I believe in the theory of complete freedom for women", she said, "but somehow it doesn't seem to work out in practice. I like the detachment of men and I've tried to imitate it. I thought it would be useful to have one or two 'affairs'. I saw no reason why women shouldn't, if men do. I decided—please don't laugh—to make the first one last six months and then finish. I told a man that and he agreed.

"But the time was up long ago and I still don't want to finish. I am afraid I love the man and I don't think he loves me. He can be detached, but I can't. I feel now that women are mistaken in trying to live by reason instead of by feeling. We haven't the equipment. Our emotions will get in the way. We're on the wrong track. We've bitten off what we can't chew. We aren't cut out for the kind of competition modern conditions force on us".

"I believe John's wife is very delicate."

"Yes, they had to throw ground rice at the wedding for fear of knocking her out."

"Women Don't Like The Impersonal"

My third approach was to a late-thirtyish woman who manages, very capably, the glass, pottery and what not department of a West End shop. "I spent Christmas in bed", she said, "because I was too exhausted, nervously, to do anything else. I tell myself every year that I'll resign and go and live in the country. But I never do, and I don't suppose I ever shall.

"On Christmas Eve the men here went off smiling cheerfully. But two of my girls had a stand-up fight and most of us felt we hated each other. Nerves, pure and simple. Women shouldn't be in business unless they're tough or the work is unexacting. My girls appear to have all the poise in the world, but a good deal of it is protective colouring. The nicest and most intelligent ones tend to find the business machine rather terrifying. It is so impersonal. Women don't like the impersonal. Of course they'd hate to go back to Victorianism, but they're not so happy in the modern world as they seem to be".

"I sought other opinions. They confirmed in greater or less degree, these I have quoted. Four men I know have married women who used to be in business and who had some doubts, during the engagement, stage, whether they would like to leave their jobs. After a year or so of married life not one of them wishes to return. They have a definite status now. They know where they are.

I Wonder!

But the popular view of the "modern" type prevails. She is quick-witted, gay, insouciant, quite at ease in a rushing world. But does she, in fact, exist in anything like the numbers supposed? And does she really like the new order of things? Like my French acquaintance, I wonder.

Paintings And Sculpture

"The Last Moment of Shah Jehan" by Syt. Godbole.

Syt. Godbole is very sensitive to colour and his compositions reveal daring.

The paintings and sculpture reproduced here are some of the examples of painting and sculpture recently displayed at the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall.

"Temptation And The Slave" By Syt. Bandivedkar.

Syt. Bandivedkar's compositions reveal enterprise and originality. But his obsession with grandiose allegories deprive them appreciably of their value. The figure of the slave in this picture may be particularly noticed. He was awarded a prize.

"THE GYPSY GIRL"

"The Journey" by I. C. Parikh is a delightful episode depicted with thought and honesty.

Displayed At The Town Hall

"The Temple Dancer" By Syt. Rasiklal Parikh.

Kumari Madri Desai's "Village Maid" is suggestive of a daily incident of rustic life. The composition is instinct with the rhythmic feeling which is a feature of the gait peculiar to the Indian "Panihari." The modelling is subdued to the impression of live reality. It has been awarded a prize.

Syt. Rasiklal Parikh's picture won the Society Gold Medal. Syt. Rasiklal Parikh is one of the front rank artists in Western India and has been known for his conscientious workmanship.

Syt. Roopa Krishna's strong drawing and vital composition in "The Cross" is also another example of the unroutinised vision. The artist's lines are not haphazard. They are virile and have meaning.

OUR SHORT STORY:

SHAG: By G. LANG LACY

(COPYRIGHT)

Shag was a mongrel; there was no question about that. A pair of honest loving brown eyes were his only redeeming feature and they were almost human in their intelligence. Although Shag could not boast of breeding or beauty, his master, little Christopher Cullan would not have exchanged him for the costliest canine specimen that ever graced a public show, for he had been his only playmate since he could remember, and he loved him—oh, how he loved him!

Chris and his widowed mother lived in a cheap flat in a south-west London suburb and the child never remembered the time when they had been anything but poor. In his happy, innocent childhood, however, he had been quite unconscious of the painful pinch his young mother experienced in order to make both ends meet. She was always cheerful, and if there were days when it was harder to wear a smiling face than others, Chris never knew it, for not till he was safely off to bed did she permit the worried crease to form on her brow, and settle to work out the problem, whatever it might be.

This afternoon, as she sat by the tiny fire, her hands lying idle in her lap, a more difficult problem than usual lay before her, for every now and then she caught her breath, and bit her lip. At her feet sat Shag, waiting for the clock to strike four. It struck at last, and he started up. She patted his rough head.

"Take great care of your little master, Shag," she cautioned, "he was not a bit well this morning; don't let him loiter about, there's a good dog."

Shag seemed to understand what was said to him, and wagged his tail, all eagerness to run off to the school and bring home Chris, a trick he had performed regularly for two years.

The school was some distance, but Mrs. Cullan felt no concern, knowing Shag would take good care of her boy. When she came into the room again, after letting him out, she found a writing pad, and began to write a letter.

"Dear Clare" the letter began, and there for a time it ended. The girl seemed unable to get further.

"I can't do it!" she murmured, "it's—it's a hateful job!"

More minutes passed, then remembering her boy would soon be in, she settled once more to her task.

"For Chris's sake," she whispered between clenched teeth, "for myself—never."

With visions of her curly-headed little son uppermost in her mind, after two attempts which were put on one side as unfit, she plunged desperately into the third letter, never pausing until it was finished.

Without daring to read it over, she enclosed it in an envelope, sealed, directed and stamped it, and then hid it in her handbag to wait until later in the evening when she could post it.

And then Chris's shrill treble was heard outside and a minute later he came into the room—not quite so boisterously as usual—followed closely by Shag.

"We've had such an adventure coming home, Mummie," he began, "a gentleman dropped his pocket-book, and Shag picked it up and took it to him, and the gentleman said he would like to have Shag because he's so clever, and he gave me five shillings. I said you wouldn't like me to take it, but he made me have it. You don't mind, do you, Mummie?"

Mrs. Cullen eyed the money eagerly, although her face flushed.

"I don't like you to take money from strangers, Chris, but it can't be helped now; you don't know where the gentleman lives."

"Y-yes, I do," owned the little fellow, a note of disappointment creeping into his voice.

"Well, we won't bother now. I am glad Shag has distinguished himself. Bravo, Shag."

Shag was looking on very sheepishly, his tongue out, and tail wagging, but when his mistress drew three chairs to the table, he jumped into one as a matter of course.

"I have been wondering if you have had any more of that pain, Chris," his mother observed a few minutes later, noticing that her boy was not enjoying his meal as usual.

"I've had it once or twice," he answered evasively, "buts it's nothing. Now Shag—" turning to the dog to avoid further questioning—"you must have a piece of bread and jam to-day for a treat, because you were so smart."

Shag jumped down, ate his choice morsel, and then rejoined his master. Chris threw an arm round the dog's neck, but made a poor attempt at eating, himself.

His mother's eyes grew anxious.

"Shall I make you a tempting bit of toast, Chris?"

"No thank you, Mums, I'm not a bit hungry to-night. I've brought home most of my sandwiches too, I left in my coat pocket because they will do for to-morrow."

He tried to smile bravely, although there was a nasty pain gnawing at his side.

Mother mustn't know, however, it would worry her and she had to go out presently and give violin lessons, so he made a pretence at eating, and talked gaily all the time.

This did not altogether deceive her, and later, when she left him with faithful Shag, an added anxiety had crept into her pale face.

Left alone, Chris became quiet and thoughtful.

"Mummie looks ill," he said to himself. "I—I almost think she had been crying. And yet—she never cries so perhaps she hadn't I wonder how old I shall have to be before I can work."

Chris's reverie was not at all to Shag's liking, and at last he, by such unmistakable signs, made him understand that he wanted a game, that the child at last roused himself, and with a sigh tried to prepare for one. But that sigh caught him badly in the side, and he sat down again.

"I—I don't feel quite well to-night, Shag," he said, "we won't romp. I'll draw some pictures and you can watch."

He rummaged for some paper and presently his eye caught the letters his mother had cast aside earlier in the afternoon. Almost unconsciously he found himself reading the lines which in her hurry she had omitted to burn, and then he caught himself up.

"I ought not to have read that, by rights," he thought, "and yet—somehow I 'guessed' Mummie was not herself. Oh, Mummie—I never knew why."

Poor little Chris, he had not long passed his eighth birthday, and the more he longed to be able to help his mother the more difficult it seemed. There was the gentleman's five shillings—that would be a little help, and—were there any toys he could sell? No, the two or three he possessed were of no monetary value. He looked round the bare room, meeting Shag's eyes, which said as plainly as possible: "Why do you keep me waiting so long?"

Then in a flash came the thought.

"You have Shag! Why not sell him"

For a moment Chris's brain reeled. Part with Shag Dear faithful Shag—oh, no, anything but that. Then the ominous words his mother had written to her rich stepsister came back; "If my rent arrears are not paid by next week, I dread to think what will happen. I can't find a corner anywhere, and my child and myself will be homeless, and—"

With a choking sob the boy held out his arm and Shag rushed to him to be hugged tight.

"Oh Shag, old fellow, I—wouldn't do it if I could help it. You know how I love you. After Mummie, you come next. But she comes first Shag, and if we don't get money we shall be turned out of our home. So you must be sold, precious, to get the money. But you must never forget us, Shag, and I will take you round to that nice gentleman we saw to-day and you must try and be happy. Perhaps he will let me come and see you sometimes, so it won't be like parting for ever, will it?"

He tried to smile, and poor Shag who knew something was wrong, but could not quite make out what, gave his young master's hand a loving lick, intended to console and make him his old merry self again.

The clock struck, and Chris started.

"Seven! An hour and Mummie will be back—I must hurry."

He struggled into his coat—the pain making him wince again—threw on his cap, and calling Shag, they went out into the night.

The wind was piercing; it seem-

(Continued on page 36)

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BRITAIN'S NEW DEATH-DEALER

Wonder Gun Fires 1,000 Shells A Minute

Britain has a "better" anti-aircraft gun--a weapon which can fire 1,000 high explosive shells a minute and throw four miles up into the air a death-dealing barrage against hostile 'planes, writes the Military Correspondent of "The People".

This gun is Britain's answer to the claim made by the chairman of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., at the Arms Inquiry, that his firm has produced "the best anti-aircraft gun in the world and is selling it in large numbers to foreign Governments."

The new gun which Britain has "up its sleeve" is much more deadly than the Vickers product. No attacking 'plane could survive against its fire.

This new "wonder gun" has eight barrels. The shells it fires —two-pounders—are fed into the breach by a belt, and the escaping gases from the firing of one shell provide power which loads and fires the next shell.

Four kinds of shells can be fired—high explosive, incendiary, tracer and shrapnel. As the belt can be loaded in any order with these varying types of shell a fleet of hostile aircraft can quickly be encircled by a ring of flame and steel.

The gun, too, has automatically adjusting sights. When the image of the target is seen in the sights the gun makes allowance for the distance the 'plane will have travelled between the time the shell leaves the gun and reaches its objective.

BARRAGE 4 MILES HIGH

The height range of four miles makes the weapon so powerful that no hostile 'plane, it is claimed, which dares to come low enough to drop bombs accurately can hope to escape destruction.

The gun, which has been made and assembled secretly in the State Arsenals, has been already fitted to several cruisers. When the task of equipping all warships is completed further guns will be made for anti-aircraft units of the Army engaged on home defence service.

Each of the cruisers already equipped carries six of the new "wonder guns", so that each ship can throw high into the sky a barrage of 6,000 shells a minute.

And that seems answer enough to those who have sent letters of protest to their M.P.'s because Britain refused to buy the Vickers gun and permitted its sale to foreign Powers.

BLUESHIRTS OF EGYPT

Rise Of New Wafdist Organisation With Motto Of "Obedience And Struggle"

The students in Egypt have always played a prominent part in politics and in recent months they have been increasingly active. In fact so much so that there has been considerable speculation as to who was their moving spirit. At first the general belief was that the Wafd inspired them in the recent disorders, but when, at the opening of the International Surgical Congress, the once-hated Sidky Pasha was chaired while the Wafd leader was ignored and actually "booed" the political pundits changed their minds, writes the Cairo Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian".

This sudden growth of the students' power came as a shock to the Wafd and steps were soon taken to control the force which it had created. A congress of Wafdist Youth was soon called, and Mohamed Effendi Bilal, a student of the Faculty of Medicine in the Egyptian University, announced that a Blue-Shirt organisation was to be formed, the members being "soldiers of the Wafd", with the motto "Obedience and Struggle". Although having no Fascist aims, it will be run on similar lines. There will be special physical training, and the uniform will consist of a Blue Shirt, long grey trousers, and a cloth cap, all locally made. In salute they will extend their right arm and then smack themselves smartly on the chest.

"GREEN SHIRTS" LESS SUCCESSFUL.

Enrolment for this new body has already started, and interest centres in how far it will succeed in bringing the present truculent students under the control of the Wafd. The Greenshirts, a somewhat similar body, although with less Wafdist support, have not met with much success.

* * * *

At the end of the season the huntsman went around paying for any damage done to fields and so on.

In one farmhouse he found only the wife at home. He explained his errand.

"Has your husband made an examination yet?" he asked.

"That he have, sir," replied the woman.

"Rather a cursory examination, I suspect?"

"Oh' dreadful!" exclaimed the woman. "Such language I never thought to hear never!"

"Sumerian Origins" Of Rigveda

find out a thing which does not exist there. Moreover, if you split Maghavan as Maha-avan, then, according to the Sanskrit grammar the word should be Mahaavan and not Maghavan, even if we admit the unaccountable change of "h" into "gh". No philologist would support a parallel between Sanskrit (Sinha) and Punjabi (Singha) on the one hand and Sumerian and Sanskrit on the other. Parallel should be drawn from Sumerian language to prove that the Sumerian h changes into gh in Sanskrit.

SUS and SUSA.

A parallel has been drawn between the Sumerian Susa and the Rigvedic Sus. But really speaking the Vedic word is not Sus but Shush and Dr. Prannath has abbreviated it to Sus to make it suit his theory. Besides this, Shush as such is mentioned not even in a single place in the Rigveda. The word that is mentioned is Shushma. Shush in Sanskrit means 'to be dried' and Shushma means 'that which dries up', that is, the Sun. Secondarily, it means the powerful, and Shush-min-tam means the most powerful. When there is no likeness between the words Susa and Shushma, it is needless to talk of other things connected with this supposed Sumerian city in the Rigveda.

ERMA AND ALAM.

Dr. Prannath speaks of the Vedic word Erma as the Sumerian city Elam. But for Dr. Prannath's enlightenment I may point out that there is a word Elam (Rig I, 31,1) in the Rigveda and that would suit his theory better, for he does not care whether the whole text admits of a coherent interpretation or not with his supposed Sumerian words interspersed in the hymn.

RURU-BHU AND LULU-BHU

Ruru-bhu is said to be a word mentioned in the sacred text,

(Continued from page 22)

while the fact is that this word is mentioned nowhere in the whole of the Rigveda. The word mentioned is Ruruhu (V, 7 5) which is the verb from the root 'ruh' to grow. Rurukshani is mentioned in Rig IX, 48,2 but then it is not Ruru-bhu which it should be if any similarity has to be sought with the word Lulubu.

AAVIS AND OPIS

Opis has been identified with Aavis but why not with Apis (I, 26, 3). The latter bears greater resemblence to the word Opis.

Dr. Prannath's way of reading Sumerian words in the Rigveda is curious. He does not care for the entire hymn. He picks up pieces of words, sometimes splits them into unnatural parts and easily finds a similarity between a Sumerian and a Rigvedic word. If this method of interpretation of the Vedas were to be accepted then you could find anything and everything in the Veda. To illustrate, I am giving underneath some names from the Old Testament which according to Dr. Prannath's method of interpretation are to be found in the Rigveda. Dr. Prannath's list of Rigvedic Kings, which he says is the result of his several years' labours in the Rigveda is similarly ridiculous. My list is as follows:—

Names of the old testament in the Rigveda.

OLD TESTAMENT

Abraham.
Sarah—Abraham's wife.
Moses.
Zipporah—wife of Moses.
AAaron—brother of Mores.
Noah.
Isaac.
Ishi or Isaiah.
Pharoah.

RIGVEDA.

Abrahma (IV, 16, 9; X, 105, 8).
Sarah (VII, 103, 7)
Mosh-ath (V, 54, 6).
Siprah (V, 54, 11; VIII, 7, 25).
Arun (I. 105,18, 130, 9).
Nu (I, 8, 5).
Asaac—t (I, 33,3).
Isha—na (I, 87, 4).
Purohitah (VI, 70, 4).

Dr Prannath may say that the above list goes to support his theory. So I am giving another list showing that English Eugenical terms are to be seen in the Rigveda.

ENGLISH.

Sperma
Ovum
Ameba

RIGVEDA.

Saparyem (II, 63, 3).
Avam (I, 105, 4; IV, 1, 5).
Ameva (VI, 74, 2)

I would like Dr. Prannath's opinion regarding the above list. Needless to say that this list can be further lengthened by the addition of many more words.

(To be continued on Sunday next.)

Mr. C. H. SHAIKH, B.A., Barat-Law.

While studying for his M.A., he obtained the Bombay University Sir Currimbhai Scholarship. He joined the School of Oriental Studies in London in 1932 and passed his B.A. in the 2nd Class in Arabic. Later at Oxford under the guidance of Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, Indian professor of Arabic, he wrote a thesis for B.Litt. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, in November last where he specialized Criminal Law and allied subjects.

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Cameraman Has Tough Job In Ethiopia

War Correspondent Tells Of Trials Newspaper Photographers Face

The African conflict has added a chapter to the history of newspaper photography that deserves a larger measure of attention and appreciation from a not always observant public. The boys with cameras have had lots of "tough" assignments since the World War, but nothing in any way comparable with what they have had to go through, and are still experiencing, here in Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia, writes Mr. Herbert L. Matthews, Special Correspondent of the "New York Times" from Asmara.

A picture might only require a fiftieth of a second, but in all likelihood some twelve or more hours of terrific jolting and jouncing in the back of trucks, riding over the worst and most dangerous roads in the world, breathing in clouds of dust, eating meals out of cans and trying to sleep in a tent through a bitterly cold and humid night have preceded the taking of it. And then there was the problem of getting back to Asmara from the front, and last, but by no means least, the necessity of developing one's own films under emergency conditions of a completeley primitive nature.

Except for the official Italian organization, Luce, there are no provisions for the developing and printing of photographs which professionals could begin to trust. Luce has its own problems and its hands full in satisfying its own necessities. This is Italy's war and it is considered logical that Italian demands should first be satisfied. That means that representatives of American and British agencies and newspapers must fend for themselves in a country very badly equipped indeed for facilitating the taking of pictures and their development after they have been taken.

The magnificent results which have been achieved under such conditions are therefore all the more noteworthy of praise. In the early days of the war the front, stretching from Adigrat through Entisco to Adowa and Axum, was at best some ten to twelve hours' truck driving from Asmara. There were no connections then between any of these places, except Adowa and Axum, which meant that three separate trips had to be made up and back from Asmara as quickly as they could be done. for news photographs are like news stories—they must reach one's "outfit" as quickly as any rival can reach his and while the news is still "hot."

And then, early in November, came Makale—days of truck riding and sleeping in the open, followed by several days of marching on foot, with heavy cameras and extra films, not to mention a few cans of food; a wild scramble for the best and most picturesque subjects, and then an exhausting, nerve-wracking journey back to Asmara, which was nothing more than a process of involved "hitch-hiking" in trucks.

Arrival here permitted no rest, for the pictures had to be developed, captioned and prepared for the first air mail out, via Khartum, to Paris and London. On a story like the taking of Makale a photographer takes from 250 to 300 snaps, which means many, many hours of developing and captioning.

Add to these hardships the fact that life in Asmara in no way resembles life in New York, London or Paris (to put it mildly), and it would seem like lots of agony for a few photographs that newspaper and magazine readers spend a split second or two glancing at.

Fortunately, there is much more to be said about the results, for those pictures constitute an imperishable historical record of the greatest national adventure since the World War. There is, too, the personal satisfaction, for the photographer as for the war correspondent, of making newspaper history.

It is one of those experiences which by no stretch of the imagination could be considered pleasurable, but, once it becomes a memory, it is a safe bet that none of the photographers here would have wanted to miss anything in the world.

"CHILD MARRIAGE" IN ENGLAND

Ceremony Declared To Be Null And Void

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, Mr. Justice Bucknil heard the petition of Mrs. Margery Graimes Carr, nee Fowler of Stamford Hill, for a declaration that her marriage on September 27, 1930, to Mr. Hubert Alfred Carr at St. Peter and St. Paul Church, Chingford, was null and void because at the time she was under the age of 16 years. There was no defence.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, in giving judgment, said that in the marriage register the petitioner's age was given as 17 years. She said that she did that because it seemed foolish to give her own age, which was only 15 years and 11 months. She said that she did not tell the man whom she was marrying that she was only 15, and led him to suppose that she was 17.

His Lordship made a declaration that, by reason of Section 1 (1) of the Age of Marriage Act, 1929, invalidating any marriage celebrated between persons either of whom was under the age of 16, the marriage was null and void—"The Times."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART

Care Need Be Taken That It Does Not Degenerate Into A "Habit"

Diseases of the heart and the vascular system are among the most common causes of death. Our blood pressure is sensitive to every thought and act, altering with our posture or our mental state and increasing after a meal.

Among the various symptoms of heart trouble palpitation is usually the first sign that anything is wrong. The increased action of the heart thudding rapidly against the ribs, the shortness of breath and the feeling of distress are characteristic of palpitation, writes a doctor in the "News Chronicle")

These alarming symptoms may be due to indigestion, bowel trouble, excessive smoking or alcoholism. Women suffer from these attacks because of over-indulgence in very strong tea or coffee, or because of a severe shock to the nervous system which has left a nervous strain behind it.

It is obvious that the treatment of palpitation lies in removing the cause. Where there is no reason other than "nerves" a course of bromides or other mild sedative may restore the nervous mechanism of the heart to normal. In cases due to overwork or worry a complete rest is indicated. Sometimes a belladonna plaster applied over the heart gives great relief and is particularly comforting to over-wrought people as it secures them a good night's rest.

"Tell me what the formula A-52.08 stands for."

"One moment, professor, I have it on the tip of my tongue."

"Then spit it out—it is arsenic."

If there is no actual disease of the heart itself attacks of palpitation need not prevent the sufferer from following his usual activities, such as driving a car, playing a round of golf or doing a little gardening.

As the attacks may last from a few seconds to some hours and as exertion increases the palpitation reasonable care should be taken to avoid bringing on an attack. This is especially true when the patient knows that certain stimulants cause his heart to beat violently against the wall of his chest. In all cases of heart trouble, whether due to organic disease or to functional trouble as a result of "nerves" a regular visit to the doctor is advisable so that these attacks may not become a habit and inflict injury on the circulatory system.

SEXIN

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Sunday Chronicle

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

The 'Salts' Of The Earth

How They Build Cells Of Human Body

It is now well-known that the cells of the body are nourished and kept young by the presence of mineral salts and vitamins absorbed from our foods. As with fruits, vegetables are the greatest source of these essential life-preserving food elements. Vegetables, as foods, are more medicinal than nutritive, and are figuring more and more prominently in "health-reforming" dietary.

HEALING VALUE

To retain the healing value of vegetables, we must combine them rightly with other vegetables and with other foods and also when cooking them, prepare them in a way that enhances their virtue. So we may ask what is a vegetable?

A vegetable is the fruit of a seed sown in the same twelve months in which it ripens. A fruit takes some years to mature. Thus the tomato is a vegetable, likewise rhubarb and melons. In my view it is unwise to mix fruits and vegetables indiscriminately at a metal, as the two classes of foods are directly opposed in digestive action, one being acid and the other alkaline. One of the chief reasons why vegetables are coming more to the fore in health regimes is that they restore the natural alkaline reserve of the body's fluids which is the mainstay of good health. I suggest that raw fruit should not follow a vegetable meal, even for children. Thus writes Mr. Bamford Stanley in "New Health".

The vegetable kingdom may be likened to a chemical laboratory in which the mineral salts existing inorganically in the earth are chemically "organised" into a form that is easy to use by the body. It is a scientific fact that the body can only make use of "organic" salts in its functions. Often the virtue of these salts and their higher organisms, the vitamins, are destroyed by improper cooking. For instance, water has the power to re-convert the organic salts of vegetables into the inorganic when used as a cooking medium. This is why so many cooked vegetables lie heavy on the stomach and are said to be indigestible.

USE OF VEGETABLES

The properties of vegetables differ according to their kind and also according to the locality in which they have been grown. Each kind provides different salts and vitamins which conservative cooking will preserve and correct combination in serving will develop.

Vegetables are roughly divisible into three groups, according to their state of development. These groups are:

(1) The vegetables that grow under the ground.

(2) Those that grow on the ground.

(3) Those that grow above the ground.

The vegetables maturing below the surface of the earth lack the beneficial refining influence of sunlight. They are rather coarse and inferior foods to the other two groups. Underground vegetables, however, are valuable because they are excellent blood tonics and purifiers. They contain also poisonous salts of an earthy nature which may be neutralised by proper cooking and combination.

The two objects of all cooking are:

(1) To make the food more digestible and nourishing, and

(2) to make the food more palatable and appealing.

In cooking underground vegetables, we can achieve this dual result by baking them. In baking, the vegetables cook in their own steam, the cellulose fibre walls are broken down and the bulky nature of these foods is rendered more digestible.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Potatoes should be well scrubbed and baked in their jackets. When they are done in this way, they are splendid energy food. Carrots, turnips, beets, artichokes, parsnips, etc., can be baked "en casserole" or used in soups. Another way is to use cooking parchment. Each vegetable is wrapped in a parchment envelope and baked in the oven. It is surprising how much more succulent these vegetables are, prepared in this simple fashion.

The "golden rule" for vegetables is always to serve one underground vegetable with two form above the ground. This secures the beneficial virtues of the vegetables, ensures perfect digestion and no heavy feeling after the meal. Such a combination also increases the vitamin potency of the foods. When we are making salads, it is a good plan to add a little finely grated raw carrot, beet, turnip or parsnip. They add piquancy and food value. In this connection, black radish or Spanish radish is a vegetable that is much neglected. A tablespoonful grated finely and mixed with a little olive oil is one of the finest kidney tonics there is. On the whole, underground vegetables are mainly winter foods and we will find them excellent regulators if used moderately.

WORD OF WARNING

A certain proportion of the more solid starchy and sugary food must, of course, be eaten, and it should be taken in the form of crisp, crusty bread, toast, whole grain cereals, and honey.

Finally a word of warning must be uttered. No matter how good a food is for ninety-nine people there is always a hundredth person with whom it disagrees, and nearly always this shows itself in the form of ill health of the skin. The onion is an example. Some people find that the pungent oil is too strong for them; others are able to eat onions with benefit. The woman who values the health of her skin will be wise to refuse to eat a food which does not agree with her even though she is advised quite correctly, that it is a splendid skin food and, quite wrongly, that if she persists in eating it she will soon find that it does "agree".

MARCONI TO STAY HOME

Decides Not To Go To The Front To Test Micro-Wave Device

Guglielmo Marconi, the Italian inventor, has abandoned his plan to join the Italian forces in East Africa, deciding instead to resume his experiments with micro-waves at home. He had previously planned, it was understood, to test an invention on the war front.

Although most of his experiments were cloaked in secrecy, the inventor gave a demonstration before a group of naval officers in 1934 in which he used micro-waves from a land station to bring a ship into a harbour near Genoa.

EASY CARD TRICKS FOR AMATEUR CONJURERS

WHEN the friends of the amateur magician tire of playing cards he can amuse and mystify them with his feats of conjuring, of which a few examples follow.

In performing the first trick the conjurer gives someone a sealed envelope and instructs him to put it in his pocket. The magician takes nine cards from the top of a pack, arranges them in four sets of two and requests someone to choose two of the cards. He does so and is amazed to find the sum of their numbers the same as the number in the envelope.

Some secret preparation is necessary before showing the trick. The magician writes number 10 on a piece of paper, places it in an envelope and seals it. Then he chooses nine cards from a pack. Cards from any suit can be used for the trick, but the numbers must range from one to nine. These cards are left on the top of the pack, ready for the trick. Next the sealed envelope is given to someone. Then the nine cards are arranged in the following manner:

Place one, two, three, four face downward, side by side. Lay number five aside. On number four place number six; on number three place number seven; on number two place number eight, and on one—number nine. Ask someone to touch any pair of cards. Gather up the three remaining pairs, and ask that the total of the chosen cards be compared with the number in the envelope. The spectators find that they agree.

In this clever trick the trey of hearts is changed to the ace of hearts. First take the ace of hearts and put a little white paint over the small letters "A" in the corners. Then take the three of hearts and cut out two of the hearts. Just wet the backs of the two hearts and place them one each side of the ace of hearts. Place a little gum on both thumbs, allow the gum to dry and show the trick.

Place the "secret" card on top of the pack, and hold the pack in the palm of your left hand. "The three of hearts," you begin, holding the pack so that the members of your audience can see the card. "Watch closely," you continue. "The card will vanish, the ace of hearts taking its place." Talk to your audience while you are pressing hard on the hearts with your thumbs, then suddenly remove your thumbs. The two hearts will adhere to the gum on your thumbs, and the card appears as the ace of hearts.

The conjurer places four cards on the table, saying: "There are four deuces." He takes the cards in his right hand, makes several magic passes with his left hand, and asks a friend to count from one to ten. At the end of the count the cards are spread on the table and three deuces (spades, clubs, diamonds) and the three of hearts are shown.

The magician uses three deuces, and the three of hearts, arranging three deuces over three of hearts in such a way as to hide numerals and center heart.

Puzzle of the Pet Zebra

WHEN Ned Nimrod, the big game hunter, returned from Africa he brought a tamed zebra which he gave to his three young daughters for a pet.

The three little girls often rode their pet bareback, all piling on at once. The girls are about the same weight, one weighing one pound more than the lightest one and one two pounds less than the heaviest one.

The zebra weighs three times as much as the three girls together. The combined weights of the trio of daughters and their pet is 1,000 pounds. How much does each child weigh and what is the weight of the zebra?

(For solution see page 38.)

The German Poets' Academy

What The Third Reich Is Doing To Promote Good Literature

(By Herbert Guenther.)

I.

In the Germany of to-day, those to profess to be highly cultivated do not stand in a class by themselves, as though "culture" were something to be sought after or not, as one pleased. Nor does the fact that the State and culture are one and the same, mean that art and literature have assumed a political character. "Culture" has become, rather, the outward expression of the nation as a whole, and embodies nothing more or less than a complete community of national thought. National Socialism, therefore, sees as one of its principal missions the need of perfect harmony between State and culture. One of the most important fields of activity included in its programme of national culture is the encouragement and promotion of good literature.

The Supreme Council in all matters pertaining to literature and poetry is the "Deutsche Akademie der Dichtung" (German Academy of Poetry), which, in the words of the Minister of Culture, Dr. Rust, at the opening ceremonies, "shall be vested with absolute independence and freedom of decision". The President of the Academy is Hanns Johst, a young dramatist whose works are most widely known on the German stage. The Vice-President is Rudolf G. Binding, who succeeded Hans Friedrich Blunk, Nordic poet. The Secretary is Werner Beumelburg, author of the soldiers' story, "Sperrfeuer um Deutschland". The Senate, chosen on account of their practical and executive ability, consists of the abovementioned, together with Hans Grimm, author of "Volk ohne Raum"; Agnes Miegel, famous composer of ballads; the poet Boerries, Freiherr von Muenchhausen, and the well-known masters of poesy, Herman Stehr, Emil Strauss, and Wilhelm Schaefer. Of those who belonged to the circle of great literary men before the National Socialist revolution, there remain in the Academy, Gerhart Hauptmann, the two former Presidents, Wilhelm von Scholz and Walter von Molo, Max Halbe, Ina Seidel, Wilhelm Schmidtbonn, Gottfried Benn, Oskar Loerke, Josef Pouten, Karl Schoenherr, and Eduard Stucken, author of the latest important Shakespeare novel.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

In 1933, the Minister of Culture made certain new appointments, in addition to the abovenamed officers and senate. They are, E. G. Kolbenheyer, Friedrich Griese, Peter Doerfler, and Will Vesper. Further, at the first session, the following were elected:—Isolde Kurz, the 81-year old veteran of German poetry, and her Austrian contemporary, Enrica von Handel-Manzetti; two illustrious exponents of the modern classical school, Rudolf Huch,—the "Raabe of the 20th century"—and Johannes Schlaf, disciple of Gerhart Hauptmann and Naturalism. Gustav Frenssen, the Swiss-German Jakob Schaffner, and four younger authors; i.e., the labour-poet Henrich Lersch, who was a boilermaker by occupation; Josef Magnus Wehner, author of the heartrending war story, "7 before Verdun"; the Austrian Max Mell, and Hermann Claudius, great-grandson of that most popular lyric poet of Goethe's time, Matthias Claudius. During the first year of the new Academy's existence, it has had to mourn the loss of three of its members: Hermann Bahr, Paul Ernst, and Theodor Daubler. To pick out any selection from the great number of talented names would scarcely be possible. The Poet's Academy of to-day embraces representatives of the older and the younger generation; every class of society, every region, every school of literary style which is of merit.

SEVEN SEPARATE SUB-CHAMBERS

In the work of social reorganisation now going on, which will in time establish the German nation upon a new social basis, the cultural occupations and professions are among the first which have to be reformed, and are, in fact a sort of advance guard of this reorganisation. The Reich Chamber of Culture, as created by law, established seven separate sub-Chambers, into which all those connected with one of the several branches of cultural occupation were made members. For example, the Reich Chambers of Literature, the Press, Radio, Theatre, Music, Painting, and Film, all have their special task, "to keep in view the responsibility imposed upon German culture by The Reich and by the nation, and to regulate all economic and social relationships between and among those whose lives are devoted to the development of culture." The Reich Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, is also President of the Reich Chamber of Culture, so that it merges into Government control, and is therewith taken out of the reach of any particular special interests. Its true object is to be the intellectual representative of the nation.

The Reich Literary Chamber, therefore, brings together into one group all those engaged in cultural work whose speciality is literature or writing, and includes not only authors and poets, but also publishers, librarians, book-sellers and dealers, proprietors of circulating libraries, literary societies, and literary endowments. Hans from near about the sunspots. This agency increases the ionisation state of the atmosphere during periods of increased solar activity. The ionisation due to this cause is more effective in the upper regions of the atmosphere than the lower ones. The terrestrial magnetic field has a large mer times when its powers and influence were weakened by internal schism and strife based on selfish and conflicting interests.

QUETTA SLEEPS.

Quetta sleeps! that stood with orchard green,
Land of vine, apple and orange sheen.
Doth stand crumbled to dust;
That stood with glory amidst the hill and dale,
Till the last wink of the dusk,
Till its leap into the Dreamdom, ne'er to rise again.
Land of mountains and sainty seat,
The pillers and the peaks, the arches and the domes,
That were ere a moment busy retreats
Of the rich and the happy folk.
Doth stand a victim to the grastly ruth,
In a hedious heal and ghostly gleam.
The land of many voices and echoing noises,
Where people thronged merry and gay,
Doth a weird and panic picture poise;
All mute and mum.
The pomping cars and the jumping horse,
Are no more to be seen,
The land of rhyme and rhythm,
Sleeps! hushed in dubious Doom dream.

AESTHETICUS.

Karachi Aug. 10, '35.

The Solar Cycle And Radio Reception

by preventing their escape, from their home. Another objection to this hypothesis is that, even though the electro-magnetic field of the sunspots is hundreds of times greater than the electro-magnetic field of the earth, the propelling effect of the former appears to be too feeble to drive these 'runaway' electrons with adequate force to escape from their homes and reach a foreign land, making a journey of 93,000,000 miles!

SUNSPOT DISTURBANCES.

Hulbert supposes that an intense ultra-violet flare accompanies sunspots disturbances which increases the ionisation in the upper atmosphere. But according to astronomers since the sunspots are at a lower temperature than the surrounding surface (photosphere) of the sun, one cannot understand as to what should cause this sudden outburst of ultra-violet light and further as to how this radiation could be directed earthward by any action of the sunspot disturbances. The discoveries of neutrons and positrons, go a long way in giving a satisfactory explanation of the interpretation of sunspots and radio-reception. A Neutron is a particle carrying no resultant charge with a mass equal to that of a proton. A positron is a positive electron. One can easily imagine that neutrons and positrons escape from the sun without the creation of heavy negative space charge around the sun. Further these particles can succeed in projecting outward with sufficiently great velocity to run down towards the earth.

Swann has supported this mode

Continued from Page 18

of argument for explaining the ionisation of the upper atmosphere. Heising of the Bell Telephone laboratories also supports the emission of corpuscles from the sunspots on the central zone of the sun. The electrons or beta particles shot out from the sun cannot approach the earth in straight lines but will follow a curved path due to the actions of the earth's magnetic field. Their path will naturally be curved towards the polar regions when they approach the earth. Hence ionisation by collision will be more marked in the polar regions. It should however be borne in mind that the preceding considerations do not mean that all the ionisation is brought about entirely by the action of these particles. Due consideration must be given to the ultra-violent portion of the light. The comparatively low altitude of the reflecting layer during the day time is definitely due to the direct action of the solar radiation. During the night time for want of this ionisation agent, viz. the solar radiation, the ion density decreases so that the ionisation process is more sensitive to the effect of beta ray electrons. The electronic bombardment hypothesis is strongly supported by the results of the extensive researches of storms on auroral phenomena. When brilliant aurora are seen violent disturbances in the ionised layers with consequent interruptions in radio transmission are seen to take place. The phenomenon of aurora has long since been associated with the outbreak of sunspots. Hence a study of this phenomenon may help us in tracing the effects of sunspots on radio-reception. Let us hope that the new solar cycle which is now in its wake will bring us some new facts by way of corroboration of the theories proposed up till now. If a sufficiently large member of stations all over the world equipped with standard apparatus carry on measurements of the intensity of radio-reception or directly the height of the Kennelly Hearside layer through observation on the reflection of radio waves then it will be possible to draw maps of electron density like the weather maps. On such maps regions of high or low electron densities like regions of high or low atmospheric pressures (on the weather maps) can be plotted. It will then be easy to study the changes in electron densities due to solar activity. Probably there may appear migration regions of electron densities which may be the cause of the change in the intensity of radio reception that we observe.

THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

It sum up, it can be said that in ultra-violet radiation, we can look for the principal agent responsible for the ionisation of the gases Nitrogen and Oxygen—the two main components of the earth's atmosphere. Secondly, there is the ionising agent of a corpuscler nature viz. electrons positrons, neutrons originating Friedrich Blunk acts as President, assisted by an Executive Council composed of authors, publishers, and dealers. Organised as it now is in committees of experts, the to fulfill its mission, than in for-Chamber is in a far better position influence on the conductivity of the earth's atmosphere. Hence even if a very small change is produced in the ionisation of the atmospheric layers by the corpuscler agency still a sufficiently great change in their conductivity with a consequent marked change in the intensity of radio signal could be expected because of the action of the earth's field.

The best brain made the discovery of Radio and there his work ended. It is up to the Great God Sol to assist him (scientist) in the smooth working of his discovery and show appreciation of the tremendous efforts and ingenuity of his child—the man.

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News From Far & Near

ATE 61 RAW EGGS

Mike Bommarito, a porter, ate sixty-one raw eggs in Detroit provision market to win a bet of 2s. 6d.

WILL TATTOOED ON BACK

Edward McColl, a veteran tattoo artist, of Ashville, N. Carolina says the strangest job he ever did was to tattoo the will of a man on his back.

The will was signed and witnessed, and the signatures tattooed into the client's skin. The testator is still alive.

£6,000 WOODPECKER

A woodpecker priced at £6,000 is one of the 5,000 birds on view at the National Show of Cage Birds at the Crystal Palace, London.

Entries, claimed as a world record, include a four-year-old whistling thrush with a repertoire featuring "Cl' Man River".

SOME RECORD!

As he started to eat his 3,652d. pound of porridge, Irving Jones, a farmer living near Berlin, Wisconsin, remarked that he supposed he had established some kind of record.

For breakfast every day for the last forty years Mr. Jones has eaten porridge, averaging around ninety-one pounds a year.

DRIVING LICENCES FOR CHILDREN

Special junior driving licences will in future be issued to child motorists in Czecho-Slovakia.

This is part of a scheme sponsored by the Czecho-Slovakian Automobile Association to teach children "road-sense".

Children who are granted licences must attend a course of lectures dealing with the traffic regulations.

RUDYARD KIPLING LEAVES £750,000

The fortune left by Rudyard Kipling is estimated at £750,000—the greatest ever left by an author.

His books have sold steadily all over the world for forty-five years.

The "Jungle Book" alone brought him a revenue of more than £10,000 a year.

His poetry is so widely read that for instance, between 100,000 and 150,000 copies of his volumes have been sold every year in the United States for a quarter of a century.

One of the secrets of the enormous income from his work is that no cheap editions have ever been published—he would not allow it.

FACES CUT IN GRANITE

Will Last 500,000 Years

George Washington and Thomas Jefferson—two of the four figures designed by Gutzon Borglum for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota—as they now appear.

The faces of America's four great Presidents—the other two are to be Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt—are sixty feet high. They are cut in the granite, and are estimated to last half a million years.

Alongside them wil be carved in letters three feet high a 500-word history of America, written by ex-President Coolidge.

Coroner's Jury Censures Hypnotist

Did Not Avail Himself Of Professional Advice In Wife's Illness

Mr. J. Louis Orton, psychologist, hypnotic practitioner, and former collaborator of Emille Coue, was censured by the coroner's jury at Durham, after an inquest on his wife.

He had treated her (Mrs. Polly Orton, aged 52) for the five years before her death on January 13 at their home in Denham, Bucks.

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict, with the rider: "The jury are of the opinion that there was neglect—not criminal—in that the husband did not avail himself of professional advice, and the jury think the husband should be severely censured."

"YOU MUST BE CAREFUL"

Addressing Orton, Mr. J. Bailey Gibson, the coroner, said: "I think you must be careful in future if you have any case in your care of the sort which requires what any reasonable person considers proper medical attention and nursing, and you will be well advised to call such medical attention."

During the evidence the coroner read a passage from a letter written by Mrs. Orton in 1934, which stated: "Your knowledge of my case and others has quite surprised me at times, and I want no other help but that which you can give me.—Your loving wife." Mr. Orton said he did not see the letter till after his wife's death.

Dr. William Andrew Hotson said that Mrs. Orton was paralysed in both legs and the body had extensive multiple sores which he thought would have been avoided if she had received proper attention. The cause of death was pneumonia but the bed sores were a contributory factor.

Dr. James A. Cook said that he thought that proper nursing might have prolonged the woman's life. As to the treatment given at home he said, "I have nothing against it".

HUSBAND ON TREATMENT

Mr. Orton who said that he continually treated people for nervous complaints, told how he treated the sores, and said that apart from that diet was the biggest thing, passive movements and methodical suggestions every night.

"If I called it hypnotic suggestion some person might get a wrong notion of what I mean. It enabled her to be practically free from pain all the time up to the end, and to sleep well without drugs."—"News Chronicle."

A SCHOOL FOR LANDLORDS

Course Will Train Managers To Direct Housing Projects

To provide technical instruction for Uncle Sam's future housing managers, the National Association of Housing Officials, with the co-operation of the Public Works and the Rural Resettlement Administrations, has opened a new "school" in Washington. Headed by Donald Slesinger, Professor of Public Law at the University of Chicago, the corps of instructors includes Federal experts and private real estate operators who know the practical problems of management. About seventy students, both men and women, have registered for the course, which will last sixteen weeks, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

More than 800 persons applied for admittance to the "school." Less than 10 per cent have been accepted, the preference going to persons who have had experience in real estate or property management. Few of the students are under 30 years of age, and many of them are 40 or older.

The training programme has two principal objectives: first, to provide the best possible training, within the limits of the time available, to those who will have the responsibility of managing Federally assisted housing projects; second, to provide experience which will make possible a better selection of housing managers, to the end that management of Federal housing will eventually become a profession, whose members enjoy a recognized professional status.

The curriculum will include the following general subjects: the characteristics and habits of life and the social and economic problems of the people to be housed; the organization and programmes of Federal and local housing agencies and community activities related to public health, recreation, education, child welfare and so on, and the actual technique of managing houses, including the technique of the selection of tenants.

WISCONSIN CO-Eds' LIPSTICK

Annual Consumption Enough To Paint 27875 Sq. Feet

"The Cardinal", University of Wisconsin student publication, estimates tat co-eds at that institution require enough lipstick annually to "paint four good-sized barns."

Co-eds were asked by reporters to press their lips to graph paper. The average lip coverage was .83 square inch and the maximum 1.06 square inches. This was multiplied by the average weekly application which was found to be thirty-two times. The average co-ed was found to cover 9.68 square feet of lips annually and all the women of the University of Wisconsin 27,875 square feet.

THE KING'S DETECTIVE

King Edward VIII. will have as his personal detective Inspector Storier, who attended upon him for some time while he was Prince of Wales. Inspector Storier was the officer who accompanied the Prince of Wales, as he then was, on his visit to Argentina. He succeeded the late Inspector Burt, who held the appointment for ten years.

It is the duty of the King's own detective to attend him during all his official public engagements. King Edward VIII., like his father, has always shown the greatest consideration to the officers whose duties have brought them into contact with him.

KING'S DEATH AFFECTS INSURANCE COMPANIES

Total Loss May Amount To £100,000

The death of King George will involve substantial payments by insurance companies on policies effected by theatre ticket agencies, hoel proprietors, and those engaged in the amusements trade to cover the financial loss inevitable durhig a period of national mourning, says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Some of these insurances are placed with life offices, who accept them at ordinary actuarial rates, while others are placed on a somewhat different basis with Lloyd's underwriters and the general insurance companies, the usual formula in such cases being that a total loss is paid in the event of the death of any member of the Royal Family resulting in a period of Court mourning. On the life policies the rates are based on the age at the time that the insurance is effected and the assumption that the expectation of life is normal.

The rates quoted in the open market vary, but a fair average quotation would be twelve guineas per cent per annum. Some extraordinary estimates of the amount covered by these insurances have been made, but experts are of the opinion that £ 100,000 is about the maximum likely to have been covered in the whole market, including amounts placed with the life offices.

The landlady ushered her new tenant up four flights of stairs and threw open a door.

"Well," she said, brightly, "what do you think of it as a whole?

He turned a gloomy face to her. "Well, I suppose it's all right as holes go," he said, "but it's a bedroom I wanted."

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RIDDLES

WHAT is the difference between a blacksmith and a faithful horse?

3. What kind of a tree never grows alone?

3. In what way are the heart of a tree and a dog's tail alike?

4. Why does every clock and watch have an "inferiority complex"?

* * *

5. What kind of a tune is liked by everybody in the world?

* * *

6. What has a head and no face, one leg and no foot?

* * *

7. If a thief should steal a calendar for how long a term should he be sentenced to jail?

* * *

8. What kind of a tree is like the arm of the ocean?

* * *

9. Why are the two letters, X and L better than all the other letters of the alphabet?

Guessing Game

HERE is a guessing game in which any number of players can participate. The one who is chosen leader opens the game by describing some place or object, the idea of the game being to see how quickly a player can guess the name. Having described the place or object, the player should begin to count very slowly from one to ten. In the event of the players failing to guess the name, the player who has described the place or object scores one point; or, a player making a correct answer scores one point.

The game continues in the same way, each winning player giving the next description of a place or object. The player gaining the highest score is the winner.

How Long Was the Race?

THE grand finale of the track meet between Duless and Eetmor was the spectacular race between the two star sprinters of the rival universities.

Because the Eetmor athlete could run seven yards to six of the Duless entry, the former had to start four yards behind scratch. So rapidly, however, did the Eetmor runner make up the handicap in the short dash, that he broke the tape a full yard in advance of his adversary.

What was the length of the course?

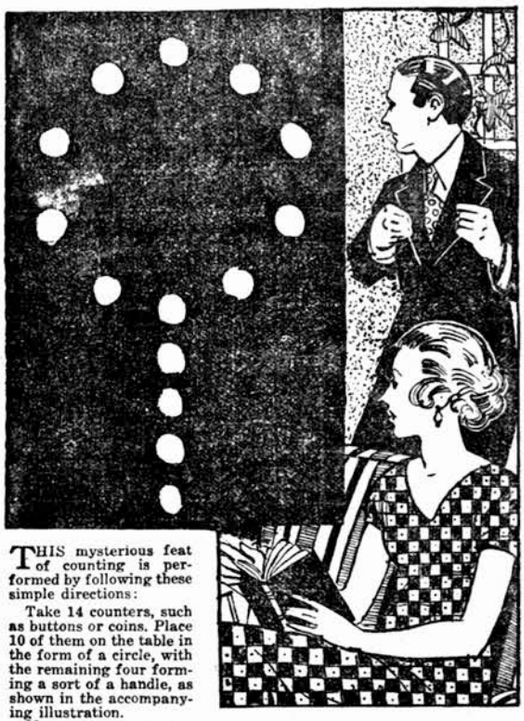
A Tongue-Twister

HOW many times can you rapidly repeat the following sentence without making an error?

Queer creeping quails crawling curiously, quaintly quacked, crossing a quadrangle, quarreling.

(For the solution of these puzzles see page 39.)

A TRICK IN COUNTING



THIS mysterious feat of counting is performed by following these simple directions:

Take 14 counters, such as buttons or coins. Place 10 of them on the table in the form of a circle, with the remaining four forming a sort of a handle, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Now request someone to think of a number over five. Tell your friend to use the secret number he has chosen, and begin to count from the bottom of the handle. For example, suppose he selects the number six. In this case he must count six from the bottom of the handle, turn to the right of the circle, and then calling the sixth button, number one, count the same number round to the left of the circle. Your friend will be amazed when you point out the counter at which he will stop. Here is the secret of the trick counting:

All you have to do is to count the counters in the handle. Then, calling the top counter one, count the same number to the left of the circle. In this case the fifth counter will be the chosen one.

This trick can be repeated with any number of buttons or counters, but remember, you must count the number in the handle and then count the same number round to the left of the circle.

Fun With Figures

GIVE each one a sheet of paper and a pencil and request him to write three numbers at the top of the paper. First of all, the number of brothers he has living, then the number of sisters, and finally the number of aunts. Then write down the number of brothers he has, double that number, add three, multiply by five; then add the number of sisters, multiply by ten, add the number of aunts and subtract 150.

You then ask each one in turn to give you the final answer to the problem he just solved. Since each answer consists of three figures, the left figure is the number of brothers; the center figure the number of sisters and the third and last figure the number of aunts.

"PRINCE OF WALES" Title Likely To Lapse

The accession to the throne of the first bachelor King since George the Third succeeded, unmarried, in 1760 raises a number of interesting points regarding royal precedence.

The order of precedence of the royal ladies is unchanged. Queen Mary, as Queen Mother, is still the first lady in the land. After her rank the Princess Royal, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Elizabeth, and Princess Margaret.

Not "Heir Apparent" But "Heir Presumptive"

The Duke of York becomes Heir Presumptive. There is no Heir Apparent, as that position can only be occupied by the Sovereign's son or grandson.

With the death of the King the title of Prince of Wales becomes merged in the Crown, and this would be the case even if the Prince of Wales had a son. The title, under the special limitations at present existing, was first held by Edward the Black Prince, the entail being granted "to him and his heirs, the Kings of England." With the death of the Sovereign it remains in abeyance, though since the time of Edward III. it has, with a few exceptions, been conferred upon the King's eldest son. Seven weeks after the accession of King George V. Prince Edward was created Prince of Wales.

No Historical Precedent

As the King is traditionally the fount of honours, it is within his power to confer the title of any male member of his family, if he wishes, but there is no precedent in English history for the title to be conferred on any but the King's son.

Since the reign of Edward III, the eldest sons of the Sovereign have been Dukes of Cornwall by birth, the entail of the title from the time of Edward the Black Prince being "to him and his heirs the first-begotten sons of the Kings of England." Since the Prince of Wales has no son, the title lapses upon his accession until such time as he shall marry and a son be born to him or until his successor, having a son, should succeed to the throne.

Question Of Residence

Assuming the new King's continued bachelorhood, it is probable that Queen Mary will remain at Buckingham Palace and act as his hostess. On the other hand, it is possible that she may take up residence at Marlborough House, which was completely renovated some years ago and made ready for the occupation of the Prince of Wales.

On the death of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, as Queen Mother, went to live there, and it has been vacant since. Although the Prince decided to continue living at York House Marlborough House is ready for occupation at a moment's notice.

When the new King leaves York House a royal residence will be made available for one of his brothers. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are still without a town house, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent are only tenants of their house in Belgrave Square.

On the question of the royal style or title, it is not necessary for the King to continue to use his first name. King Edward VII. decided not to adopt his first name of Albert—it is within a King's power to adopt any name, even if it is not one of those with which he was christened.

Royal Annuities

Under an Act of Parliament of 1901 a separate annual income of £10,000 was granted to Queen Mary while Princess of Wales during the continuance of her marriage, and an annuity of £30,000 should she survive her husband. This annuity was subsequently increased to £70,000 by Act of Parliament in 1910 after the accession of King George V.—"Manchester Guardian."

12 YEARS' GAOL FOR HEIRESS

Once Renounced £2,000,000 Dowry

Miryla Elger, richest heiress in Poland, has been sent to gaol for twelve years' hard labour.

She was accused of Communistic activity.

Two of her companions were similarly sentenced.

Miss Elger is the thirty-year-old daughter of one of the richest manufacturers in the country, who is also a consul in Denmark.

When she was sixteen she renounced a dowry of £2,000,000 from her father and became a Communist.

She visited Russia and when she returned it was alleged she carried on propaganda among people of her own class.

SEQUEL TO VISCOUNT'S INFATUATION

Marries His Secretary After Divorce With Wife

A "decree nisi" was granted in the Divorce Court to Mary Lawrence Wallop, Viscountess Lymington, on the ground of the adultery of her husband, Gerard Vernon Wallop, Viscount Lymington, with a Miss Bridget Crohan.

The suit was not defended.

Lady Lymington's case was that the marriage, which took place in 1920, was fairly happy until 1932 or 1933, when Miss Bridget Crohan began to do unpaid secretarial work for her husband.

In February, 1934, he was away and, on his return, he said he had been away with Miss Crohan.

Later, he suggested a divorce, but they tried to make things up for the sake of the children. Last March Lord Lymington told his wife he was completely indifferent to her.

He said he was in love with Miss Crohan and wanted to marry her.

Soon afterwards the position having become intolerable, Lady Lymington consulted her solicitors.—"News Chronicle".

"A month ago I was crazy about Jack; now I don't care for him a bit."

"Yes. It's strange how changeable men are."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our one centre outside Sind, which worked so nicely at the start has slackned its activities gradually. I am speaking of the Children's Association Branch at Khar. This may be shameful for us, but that is the truth.

Of course everything begins with big enthusiasm: But we have to be careful always to keep up that enthusiasm. And it is a sorrowful fact to remark that we have failed to do this at Khar.....We need not feel ashamed of a real confession.

Maybe it is due to the reason that our workers are very busy: they have got to attend to so many other things, and therefore they have neglected the duty of coming regularly at the meetings .....Doesn't matter, all the same, if all of them are not able to come: Some at least have been coming there without any break.

Similarly the number of children also has gone from less to less day by day. Some few children have marvellously kept up their zeal and enthusiasm. They don't care if the other children have not turned up; they wouldn't mind even if the workers fail to come: they are always regular—and one could see them every Sunday at our headquarters playing games, and making themselves happy.

It is a pleasure to see this small group....and that encourages the couple of regular workers never to miss the meetings. Indeed, these few children have been keeping the Association lively and living—will not the other children also begin coming now as they used to do before?.....And perhaps our workers will also turn up and kindly resume their charge with greater enthusiasm and sense of responsibility!

* * * *

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Like our Children's Association here, there is a "Children's Caravan" in America. Here comes the story of one of their members—A very good story indeed.. ..Perhaps we could all learn from it the lesson that we should be kind to animals. If any of our own members have had such or any other tales to tell, they will do good by writing them to us, and we shall be only too glad to publish them for the others' knowledge and benefit.

There is a member of the Caravan, named Lewis, who passed his summer on a farm on the Hudson River, N.Y. Lewis spent much of his time walking about in the woods and often he would come upon traps set to catch some unsuspecting skunk or woodchuck. He happened to be one of those persons who are gifted with imagination and so he was able to, himself, feel the terror and pain of the poor animal caught by the foot in the cruel sharp machine; therefore he made it his affair to snap open the traps whenever he saw any, and leave them behind —harmless.

One night, through the sitting room window, Lewis heard a strange chattering sound coming from the wood, and running out in the direction from which it came, he found a little chipmunk, caught in a trap. The chipmunk was almost distracted with fear and, when Lewis tried to open the trap with his foot, he bit right into the shoe. This made Lewis feel a bit nervous, just the same he did not have the heart to leave the little fellow while he went home for gloves, so he spoke to him in a gentle, affectionate voice, and the chipmunk quieted down and stood patiently, while Lewis opened the trap and set him free.

On another occasion, while walking along the hillside, Lewis came upon a skunk in a like situation. Now a skunk has his own policy of defence and Lewis thought "This is even more risky than was the case of the chipmunk." However, using the method of friendly speaking that he had tried so successfully with the chipmunk, he managed to approach the victim without exciting him, and to release him. In doing this he noticed that the earth around the trap had been worn down by the poor little paws, and realized that the animal must have been in the trap for days.

Lewis knew that it is against the law to set a trap and leave it unwatched, for the very reason that it is too cruel to allow an animal to die of hunger, so he wrote a note addressed "To the so-called human being, who set this trap" and left it there. The note said "It gives me as much pleasure to set this skunk free as it would to put you in jail, which is where you belong for breaking the law."

The next morning Lewis came back to see if the note had been taken, and the next morning, and the next, but it still remained; and a long time passed. Then, finally, one bright day he found that the note had disappeared, and the trap also—just a hole in the ground showed where it had been fixed, and searching in the thicket, he found the trap—uprooted, discarded, thrown away.

Very few people are able to learn and to change, but I think that the man who set the trap suddenly got an idea that he never had thought of before; and if this did happen, then the man, himself, the animals in that district, and really the world, itself, are richer and better off, because of what Lewis did.

—J. C.

* * * *

TWENTY-FIVE WAYS OF SAYING THE SAME THING.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.

The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way.

His homeward way the weary ploughman plods.

His homeward way the ploughman, weary, plods.

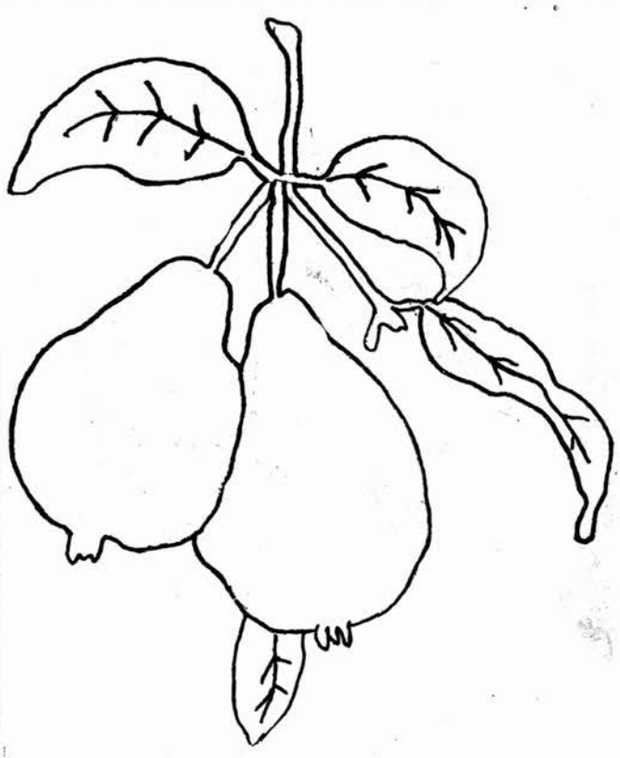
CHILDREN'S MEETING AT KHAR

Meetings of children at Khar are held every Sunday regularly at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road.

Children come at about 8 a.m., and play and make merry for about an hour and a half.

The Children's Association endeavours to educate children through entertainment, and afford them happiness.

It is a duty of every parent and guardian to send his or her child to these meetings.—for that will do them good.



AN OLIVE BRANCH
(Drawn by Sis. Mohini Motwane).

Innocent Eyes.
(Sis. Jasoti.)

Just learning to Cycle.
(Photo by Bro. Harnam Visharam)

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

We receive so many orders for the specimen copies of "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper, that we sometimes do not know how to supply them to all.

Will it not be better, therefore, if you become its annual subscriber by sending us Rupee One only? All issues will then reach you safe at home!

The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.
The ploughman weary homeward plods his way.
His way the weary ploughman homeward plods.
His way the ploughman, weary, homeward plods.
His way the ploughman homeward, weary plods.
His homeward weary way the ploughman plods.
Weary, the ploughman homewards plods his way.
Weary, the ploughman plods his homeward way.
Homeward his way the weary ploughman plods.
Homeward his weary way the ploughman plods.
The ploughman homeward, weary, plods his way.
His weary way the ploughman homeward plods.
His weary way homeward the ploughman plods.
Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.
Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.
The ploughman, weary, his homeward way plods.
The ploughman plods his weary homeward way.
Weary, the ploughman his homeward way plods.
Weary, his homeward way the ploughman plods.
Homeward his way the ploughman weary, plods.

—Sent by Bro. Prahlad Singh.

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the winners in the "Jam Competition": Sisters Kamalini Desai and Razia H. Ali, and Brothers Vishnu B. Vasant and B. Sudershan.

To the next ten senders of best coloured attempts also small prizes have been despatched. We shall be obliged if the receipt of prizes is acknowledged.

POEMS FOR PLEASURE.

(1) Bumpety, Bumpety, Bump.

A farmer went trotting upon his grey mare,
Bumpety, bumpety, bump!
With his daughter behind him so strong and fair,
Lumpety, lumpety, lump!
A raven cried "croak", and they all tumbled down,
Bumpety, bumpety, bump!
The mare broke her knees, and the farmer his crown,
Lumpety, lumpety, lump!
The mischievous raven flew laughing away,
Bumpety, bumpety, bump!
And vowed he would serve them the same the next day,
Lumpety, lumpety, lump!

(2) Pussy-cat High, Pussy-cat Low.

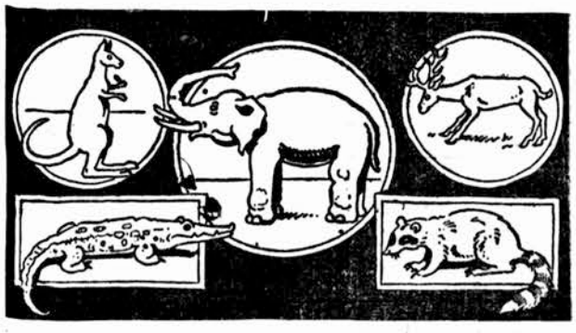
Pussy-cat high, pussy-cat low.
Pussy-cat was a fine teazer of tow.

Pussy-cat she come into the barn
With her bag-pipes under her arm.

Then she told a tale to me,
How Mousey had married a humble bee.

Then was I ever so glad
That Mousey had married so clever a lad.

—Sent by Sis: Harbans Kaur.



By taking the initial letters from each of these animals' names and rearranging them, we can spell the name of a certain bird. Can you do it?—Yes, just try, and send us your reply within a fortnight from to-day. All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Those who are enrolled in the Association must mention their Certificate Number; Others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class can send their entries all together in one cover. Prizes will be awarded as usual. Please don't forget to mention your age and full address.

"Fishermen's Dance" performed by the students of the Ram Mohan English School, at the Annual Social Gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology, held recently at the University Convocation Hall. (Inset) Mr. Mohan Nagarkar, B.A., who directed the dance.

Quite absorbed.

(Photo by Bros. P. S. Adhav.)

BLOWING BUBBLES

"Grown-up people talk about the most boring things," grumbled Eric.

"D'you know, Daddy, Mr. Wright and you talked for nearly an hour about something called surface tension," added Priscilla. "Eric nearly went to sleep and I would have done so too only Mr. Wright's mouth made such a funny wriggle when he talked. Like a rabbit's."

"We were really talking about blowing bubbles," said their father, solemnly.

The children stared.

"Get your clay pipes and ask mother for some soapy water in a basin," he told them, "and you shall see surface tension of liquids for yourselves."

THE SOAP-SKIN

Presently glorious bubbles, hued like the rainbow, were sailing through the room.

"What do you think holds them together? Only surface tension—that is, a force that causes the particles of the liquid to attract each other so strongly that they will pull and stretch like an elastic skin rather than let go. You see the same force in the rounded drops of water that fall from the tap; but in their case the drops do contain water, while the bubble is just a liquid skin stretched over——"

"Air!" cried the children, as the biggest bubble burst, leaving not a trace behind.

AN EASILY MADE TOOL.

It is not often worth it (or, indeed possible) for the amateur wood-worker, or home "manufacturer" to make his own tools. They can usually be got fairly easily, or else the extra expense is justified by the better service given. But sometimes a job is being done that really requires, for his efficiency some unusual instrument.

Such an instrument, for example is a bit for boring holes through very thick wood, or in some difficult place where a long bit is essential. Or, not too unfrequently, a particularly narrow bit is needed. These can be made from rods such as are used for making drills. When shaping the cutting end it is important to get the point in true alignment with the centre line of the rod.

* * * *

AND A SAWING HINT.

One of the most difficult jobs the home carpenter has sometimes to undertake is to saw down the centre of a thick plank of wood to make it into two thin planks of the same area. Even if the wood is thick enough to allow plenty of scope for thus dividing it, it is difficult to saw exactly down the middle all the way.

Here, then, is a simple way of overcoming the difficulty. If you haven't one yourself, take your plank to where there is a bench circular saw. Too small to cut right through a broad plank, this can, nevertheless, be set so as to cut a line along all four sides exactly in the middle. Following these marks with the hand ripsaw afterwards will enable you to halve the wood more easily.

—Sent by Bro. Balaram.

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

I have practically consumed the stock of letters received from unknown friends in America. There remain only two letters from girls, and I shall be pleased to send them to any of our girl members on request. Others boys and girls wishing to have penfriends in America will do good by sending to me their own letters, which I shall be glad to forward there: They are sure to receive replies within a month and a half.

Any child upto 12 years can join the Chidren's Association as a Member. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 can be enrolled as Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association can also join it either as Associates or Patrons. Please send for full information and application form, mentioning your age and full address and enclosing nine ples stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada.

SHAG: By G. LANG LACY.

(Continued from page 26).

ed to penetrate right through the boy's carefully mended clothes and once or twice nearly lifted him off his feet. But he kept his head down, and Shag trotted close to his heels.

The house at last! They arrived almost at the same moment as a taxi out of which sprang the gentleman of the afternoon's adventure. He paid the man, and ran into the house. Without waiting to hesitate, Chris followed and his knock was immediately answered by the gentleman himself.

"Hullo, little man, what can I do for you" he asked kindly.

"Please, Sir," Chris began, "I've come to—" He got no further, the words stuck in his throat.

"Come inside," the kind voice went on, "it's terribly cold, isn't it Ah, you have a dog, too. There—" drawing the child into a cosy warm room, "now you can tell me your errand. Why, surely I've seen you before."

"Yes, sir, this afternoon. You dropped your pocket book, and—"

"Ah! of course, and this—is this the honest doggie that returned the lost property"

"Yes, sir, and please, you said you would like to have Shag. Would you be willing to buy him now"

He managed to jerk the words out, although his lips quivered piteously.

"But you told me this afternoon that you could 'never' part with him. Haven't you altered your mind very quickly"

The child's face flushed, his eyes dropped and he answered huskily:

"I can't tell you everything, sir, but—we want money badly—I didn't know then—what I do now, so I decided to sell Shag."

The gentleman looked exceedingly interested.

"How much do you want for him, he's not much of a breed, is he?"

"I don't understand about that, sir, but he's awfully clever. What do you think he is worth"

Nothing in Chris's estimation would be too much for Shag, and his face dropped considerably when the gentleman suggested a pound.

He saw the disappointment in that eager young face.

"Well, I will make it two. How will that suit?"

"Thank you, sir, you are very good."

He put the two treasury notes very carefully into the pocket of his knickers, and then, the business being transacted, nothing remained but to go.

He went down on one knee, and with bursting heart hugged poor Shag for the last time.

"Be very good, Shag, old fellow," he whispered. "Do all your tricks. You must remember that this gentleman is your master now. Good-bye."

He couldn't bear any more then; one lingering, longing look and he tore himself away.

The wind seemed more piercing than ever, and with his pain getting worse instead of better, Chris thought he would never reach home. He did not know he was being followed, or that Shag's new master, his interest thoroughly aroused, was keeping behind at a safe distance all the way, and when the flat where he and his mother lived was reached, the address was copied into a pocket-book ere he walked away in the opposite direction.

Chris stumbled into the shabby sitting-room and looked round in a dazed kind of way.

"I feel quite ill," he murmured. "I hope Mummie will soon come. I'll be better then."

When Mrs. Cullan, tired, and worn out, reached home, Chris was quite delirious, and talking strangely about a gentleman, two pound notes, and Shag, all mixed up together.

* * * *

"Mummie!" Chris's voice was weak, and he looked anxiously into his mother's eyes. "Did you enquire how Shag was getting on?"

"Yes, dear. He has been away with his new master, Mr. Drew, but the maid said they were returning home to-day."

There was a moment's silence, then:

"Mummie, I feel as if I should get better if I could see dear old Shag again. Do you think the gentleman would just let me see him for a few minutes?"

Young Mrs. Cullan felt her eyes smart. She was hesitating for a suitable answer to her boy's request when suddenly there was a loud rat-rat at the front door.

"That is the doctor, Chris. I had almost given him up. Put your arms under the clothes, dear, while I go to the door."

The next moment the little invalid heard his mother open the front door, and a smile flitted over his face, for he liked the doctor, and looked forward to his visits. And then he caught his breath, for something—or rather someone quite different pushed the door wide open and bounded into the room like a small whirlwind. It was Shag. With one joyous bark he sprang on to the bed, and regardless of dirty feet on clean sheets and counterpane, was clasped into the arms he loved so much.

To judge from appearances the dog's delight was quite as great as his late masters', he didn't know quite what to do, so contented himself with excitedly jumping off and on the bed, licking Chris's hands and then rushing round the room, his tail wagging with delight.

Mrs. Cullen and the caller—who was no other than Shag's new master—stood on the threshold of the door watching, and then she asked him inside. Until now neither the invalid nor the dog had eyes but for each other, but when Chris saw the tall figure of his good friend, and heard his mother saying something in a shy sort of voice, he held out his hand.

"Come, come," Dr. Drew said, patting his head. "This won't do, you know".

"Oh, I am pleased to see Shag, sir; may he stay with me a little while?"

"Yes, certainly. He would have been round before but he has been away with me. I really think he has missed you dreadfully and had he been able to speak would have asked me to shorten my visit. And I'm sure he would like to stay with you until you get better. Will it be convenient?"

"O-oh! Do you really mean it?" The joy in the little invalid's voice made a strange feeling come into John Drew's throat.

"Yes, indeed I do," he said.

He stayed chatting for some time, and upon leaving came to two conclusions. One was that Chris was a little hero, and the other that Chris's mother was a very charming young woman.

Next morning brought jellies, fruit and other dainties for Chris, and later on in the day another visit from their kind donor.

He stayed longer this time, and Chris told him frankly that he had never enjoyed himself so much in his life.

The child was already better, and his mother's heart felt very full.

The next day and for many succeeding ones John Drew visited the little invalid, and each visit cemented their friendship the firmer. As time went on, Chris became quite strong again, and then one day his mother told him they were going to leave Marten Maisonnettes to live in Mr. Drew's house because he had asked her to marry him, and she had promised she would because she had learned to love him, even as her little son had.

Chris was tremendously surprised at first, then he hugged his mother tight, and by many boisterous kisses testified his hearty approval of the plan; and when she ran laughing from the room to hide her blushes, he treated Shag to a repetition of the treatment.

"Only fancy, Shag, old fellow, we're going to have posh times now, for mother is going to marry Mr. Drew. And I say, Shag, it's all through you, because you introduced him in the first place, didn't you? Aren't you jolly well pleased with yourse'f, eh?"

And Shag, heartily agreeing, wagged his tail and answered "Bow, wow!"

(THE END)

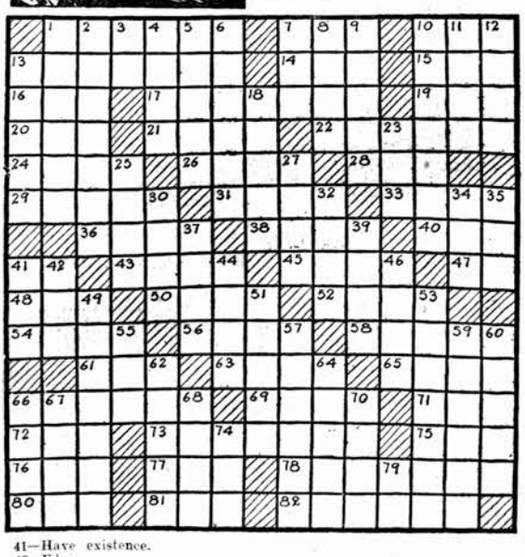
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Meal.
7—Period of time.
10—Vulgar fellow.
13—What is the largest of the British West Indian Islands?
14—100,000 rupees.
15—Wing.
16—Consumed.
17—What is the capital of North Carolina?
19—Chess piece.
20—Russian village community.
21—Hit with the open hand.
22—What former kingdom of central Europe is now part of Yugoslavia?
24—Head man.
26—Let fall.
28—Weight of India.
29—Ice in form of white crystals (plural).
31—Object of worship.
33—Pastries.
36—Horny scale on finger.
38—Ancient country of Greece.
40—A welcoming hail or a salutation of farewell.

VERTICAL

1—Portion.
2—Who is known as the "Sage of Concord"?
3—Child's name for father.
4—Ventilates.
5—Burn with hot liquid.
6—Silver coin of Abyssinia.
7—High priest of Israel.
8—Waste pieces of cloth.
9—Pains.
10—What is the Latin name for Wales?
11—Mountains in Turkestan.
12—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
13—Upright pieces of a doorway.
18—Species of lyric poem.
23—Kind of cloth.
25—Mop for cleaning decks.
27—Who was the 11th president of the United States?
30—Gentlemen.
32—Who was known as the "Swedish Nightingale"?
34—Feminine name.
35—Japanese coin.
37—Stend.
39—North American rail.
41—Sound made by sheep.
42—Printer's measures.
44—Only this and nothing more.
46—Poet.
49—What American composer wrote the opera, "Robin Hood"?
51—Mammal related to the raccoon.
53—Which was the last settled of the thirteen original states?
55—Be affected with pain.
57—Seaport on the Black Sea.
59—Foreigners.
60—Chairs.
62—Lukewarm.
64—Struck.
66—Sliced cabbage.
67—Membrane.
68—Satisfy.
70—Dash.
74—Masculine name.
79—Myself.



41—Have existence.
43—Edge.
45—Rounded mass.
47—Indefinte article.
48—Conjunction.
50—Ooze
52—Haul.
54—On the ocean.
56—Pure form of trona.
58—Plane surfaces.
61—Collection of tools.
63—Finishes.
65—Limited portion.
66—Loose garments.
69—Administrative unit of Attica.
71—Long narrow inlet.
72—What is the monetary unit of Bulgaria?
73—Sunshade.
75—Obtain.
76—Beverage.
77—Japanese statesman.
78—Woolen cloths.
80—Pale.
81—Former governor of Algiers.
82—Who is the hero of Vergil's famous epic?

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

(The solution of this puzzle willappear in our next Sunday's issue).

A Funny Catch

THIS funny "catch" can be called very appropriately a "finny catch." Can you solve it?

An inquisitive little boy saw a man fishing in the river and stopped to ask how many fish he had caught.

"If you want to know, I've caught six with no heads; nine with no tails, and eight halves," replied the fisherman.

"Oh, then you have caught none!" cried the little lad.

How did he come to that conclusion?

That Slocombe-Gandhi Interview!

regarded him in those days as anything but a figure of fun. Mr. Slocombe warned one of the most able of them of the deadly seriousness of Mussolini's intentions.

My friend (he records) laughed in scorn.

"Mussolini!" he exclaimed. "Nonsense, my dear fellow. A humbug. A poseur. A ridiculous charlatan."

Nothing I said to him would change his view. Before the year was out the charlatan was Dictator of Italy. My friend was in hiding.

Mr. Slocombe's chapter on the Lausanne conference is memorable if only his delightful story of how Lord Curzon lost his trousers. Lord Curzon's valet had, according to Mr. Slocombe, "one failing, one common enough in his delicate but not arduous profession. He drank." One morning Lord Curzon awoke to find that his trousers were missing.

He rang the bell. Instead of the faithful valet, an embarrassed secretary appeared. The valet, it appeared, was indisposed. He was found soundly asleep in his bed with the missing trousers clasped in his tender embrace. The touching scene was brought to a premature end. The valet, ordered back to London, refused to take his dismissal from the mouth of a mere secretry. The Marquess himself was forced to send for him.

A STRANGE FRIENDSHIP

Perhaps the best chapter of the book is that in which Mr. Slocombe describes the scene at Locarno. Though the full harvest was never reaped, it was the least

(Continued from page 12)

unsuccessful of the post-War conferences. Mr. Slocombe gives as the main reason the friendship that grew up between Sir Austen Chamberlain and the late M. Briand. It was an astonishing affair, for Briand had not one of the qualities that Chamberlain either possesses or admires.

He was lazy and inconstant, understood men and principles by intuition rather than by application, was shabby and Bohemian in dress and manners, was not particularly honourable in private matters (except in matters of finance); he died as poor as he had lived, would always sacrifice a political advantage to an epigram, was crafty rather than tactful, was to the end a French peasant, despising the bourgeois, disdaining the artistocratic ideal.

Yet the miracle happened.

The tall, formal, erect Englishman, the short, round-shouldered, negligent Frenchman, realized an immediate and mutual sympathy. They respected each other's difficulties. They liked each other's idiosyncrasies. The cynicism of the one, based upon early disillusionment, appreciated the other's reserve, integrity, and consistency to a middle-class ideal.

Mr. Slocombe, for all the gulf in political outlook, and sympathy, has a whole-hearted admiration for Sir Austen Chamberlain, and apparently it was reciprocated, for at Geneva in 1927 Sir Austen allowed Mr. Slocombe, still a newspaper correspondent, to arrange an interview between himself and M. Litvinoff, at a time when all contact seemed hopelessly impracticable. It is an interesting story, revealing the odd amateurish way in which international affairs of high moment are often conducted. It was the year when there was a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between this country and Russia. Litvinoff and Chamberlain were at Geneva. Both felt that an interview would be useful, but neither was disposed to make the first move. Mr. Slocombe acted as the unofficial go-between. He persuaded Litvinoff to ask for an interview provided he was first given an assurance that Chamberlain would not refuse it. Mr. Slocombe conveyed the news to one of Chamberlain's secretaries, who discussed the situation with Chamberlain and subsequently dictated over the telephone the following characteristic reply:—

Tell Slocombe that he knows Sir Austen Chamberlain to be a man of punctilious courtesy, and that he has never known him return a rebuff to any reasonable request that may be made to him.

The hint was enough, and the interview took place.

MEETING WITH GONDHIJI

During a lull in European affairs Mr. Slocombe found time to visit India, and his account of his experiences there sheds an interesting new light on his famous interview with Gandhi in Yeravda gaol at the height of the Civil Disobedience Campaign. The interview was described at the time by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons, with all the authority of the Secretary of State for India, as "irregular and unauthorized" and an incident that "would not be repeated." Mr. Slocombe asserts that in fact "the interview had the sanction of the District Magistrate, Mr. Gould, who had been appointed Government Censor for the purpose of the occasion." He adds that on his return from India he had two conversations with Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and on his explaining the full facts of the case "had the satisfaction of receiving an unqualified and handsome apology for the error which he had been led to make in his public statement to Parliament".

The whole affair illustrates some of the difficulties under which foreign correspondents carry out their vital work. But Mr. Slocombe bears no malice. One may disagree with his comments and his conclusions, but they are based on a thorough knowledge of world problems and a real attempt to do justice even to those whose outlook and policy he abominates. He has, in fact, written a book which will instruct and amuse his contemporaries and prove an invaluable mine of information to the future historian.

"Anne," said the mistress of the house, "I notice you have been taking our empty grapefruit skins home with you. What do you do with them?"

The Negro maid looked up at the mistress with a sheepish grin. "Yes, ma'am," she admitted, "I've been carrying 'em home. I think they make my dustbin look so stylish."

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Winter Scenes In The Russian Village

than to have a prolonged sleigh ride, particularly after a gay and noisy drinking party in one of the city's restaurants. He will ask the 'izvostchik" (carriage driver) to drive out into the country for miles and miles, where he can breathe with full lungs and together with his companions sing in loud voices, breaking the stillness of the quiet night with their songs. The driver often presents a unique and picturesque sight, with his great coat covered all over with the white snowflakes, his cheeks rosily burning, while icicles hang from his eye-brows, long beard and moustaches.

This is when the snow falls quietly and there is no wind blowing, but when the wind is blowing or the sun shining, no sane man would choose to go for a sleigh ride. He would certainly prefer to remain indoors to have a chat with his own folks or friends, or else go with all of the family to some theatre, cinema, or club, of which there are a great number in the cities and towns of Russia.

Snow-Storms

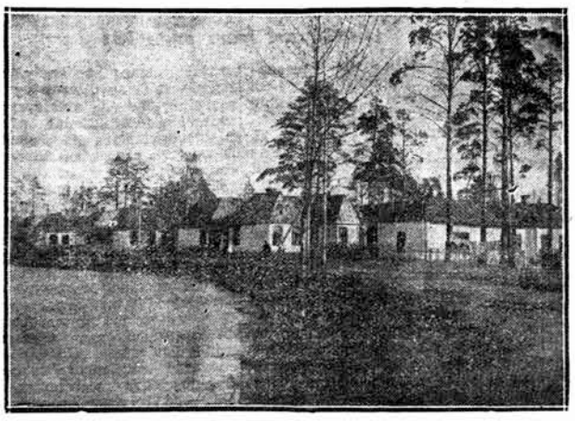
The "buran", or snow storms, occur very often in the northern part of Russia. These are of terrific strength, and of great power and speed as they blow huge heaps of snow from one place to another. In Siberia it occasionally happens that entire villages are buried under the snow blown by the disastrous buran. All that can be seen of the village when this happens are the chimnies; no doors, windows or streets are visible. In such cases, when a house or houses are buried in snow, the occupants dig small tunnels through the snow mountains to communicate with the outer world, while inside the huts and houses the atmosphere becomes considerably warm, owing to the fact that they have now become entirely airtight.

On many an occasion, a peasant leaving his house is apt to meet with difficulty in trying to locate it on his return. The snow covers his foot-prints, and he is puzzled as to the direction in which his house lies, even though it may be but a short distance away. And so when a peasant man or woman leaves the house during a buran to fetch water he makes witty use of a long rope. One end he ties around his waist, the other to the door of his home, and thus he is guided home.

War On Wild Beasts

One of the most favourite methods of the Russian peasant to pass the winter was, and still is, hunting in the forests. Russia is covered with dense, and in most places, virgin forests. These forests are filled with wolves, bears, and other beasts valued for their furs, which, by the way, is a most necessary article in Russia. The wolves are caught alive, or killed, rather easily. Their whereabouts are located by dogs and the hunters approach. They encircle the area with a string some thousand or two thousand meters in length, upon which are sewn small red flags at small intervals from each other. They noiselessly encircle the hiding place of the wolves by placing these red flags on the snow. When the "magic circle" is completed and all is in readiness, they frighten the beasts and force them to leave their shelters by making a din and much noise. The wolves try to run away but as they approach the string with the red flags they suddenly halt and do not dare cross it, as though it were indeed an enchanted or electrified circle.

The hunters then calmly estimate the number of wolves and set to work. They do not make haste in killing or capturing the beasts, for they are certain that they will not dare to cross the circles for a whole week or more. The circle is narrowed and narrowed until the wolves are brought within gun range, and then they are either shot or captured alive.



A new Russian village

Many Degrees Below Zero

Many peasants go astray and get lost in their drives or walks from one village to another, because the snow covers their foot-prints and the paths. Becoming confused they are apt to go in another direction and becoming astray, of being attacked by a band of hungry wolves or a wild bear. In many cases lost people are helped by dogs, who bring help to them, else they would be frozen to death. The cold of the Russian winter is so great that the tempereature has been known to fall to 65 degrees below zero. I have experienced a winter in Moscow when the tempereature fell to 35 degrees below zero. It was dreadful. Not only were the nose, ears, and other exposed parts of the body immediately frozen, and began to pain dreadfully, but one could not breathe for the air is saturated with icy heaviness, while streams of steam are continuously discharged from the nostrils and mouth. In such cold weather a very well dressed person can remain out of doors but for only a few minutes. However, it is claimed that the Siberian frost, though double the fierceness of that of Msocow, is not as torturing as that in Moscow, also that it is much more pleasanter to live there than in Moscow during the winter. But as far as I am concerned, it really makes no difference if one is bathed in 35—or 65—degrees of ice.

Winter Sport

The Russian winter affords great possibilities for sport, particularly ski-ing or skating. These

(Continued from page 19)

were formerly the sport of but a limited section of the population, but the new regime has so popularized sport, both for summer and winter, that millions of peasants and workers regularly skate and ski after working hours, daily.

A good many Russians would give just anything for a good winter day. They love winter and they love snow and ice. Some, I have heard, although I have never seen it ,take ice baths. The procedure, as narrated to me by a number of authentic witnesses, is as follows. Ivan or Peter takes an axe and a towel and proceeds to the river daily early in the morning. Reaching the banks of the frozen river, he cuts a hole in the ice, takes off his clothes, and after a couple of dips in the icy water, comes out and vigorously rubs his body with hard towel, and joyfully returns home.

This by no means seems to be an exaggeration. The other day a Moscow militia man remained for over twenty minutes in the ice cold water of the Moscow River in his attempt to save a boy who had fallen into the river while crossing the bridge.

But when sudden change in the weather occurs in Moscow, it is really difficult to walk through the streets. This is particularly true when the temporary thawing takes place in the winter. It is very slippery. An unguarded or careless step and you are lying flat on the street. On such a day every one, even if he is careful has a number of such falls, yet no one laughs on such an occasion, for each knows that his turn to fall is not far off, and that any moment he might be lying flat on the pavement.

ANAGRAMS IN PROGRESSION

TO solve the anagrams in progression first find the word of three letters which is suggested by the first couplet. Write the word in the first horizontal row of squares, placing a letter in each square.

Take the three letters of the first word, add to them the letter given with the second couplet and then transpose the four letters to spell the word suggested by the second set of lines, writing the letters in the second horizontal row of four squares.

Proceed in this way with each of the 11 remaining couplets until you spell the final word of 15 letters. The verses follow:

A combination that today
we rarely see,
I find in Shakespeare's
day was common: Cakes
and THREE.

"R"

We feel the missionary's ardor must be
FOUR,
Else he would not expose himself to scenes of war.

"T"

The thought that love may FIVE
makes many a maiden falter,
And oft explains her non-appearance at the altar.

"I"

The doting mother never lets a chance go by
To SIX cute sayings of "the apple of her eye".

"E"

The artist who at last has reached the heights of Fame
Has now acquired a "SEVEN",—a more imposing name.

"T"

If the mass of population were not EIGHT,
Our daily press would be in a precarious state

"S"

What more patrician than the royal Garbo face,
Or NINE than are her bearing and her grace!

"A"

The man who TEN and doesn't turn the other cheek
Believes he has the right his vengeance thus to seek.

"R"

Despite depleted purse Milady still must pay
The high ELEVEN swell modistes demand today.

"C"

If it were not for that which TWELVE his business makes,
What should we do for filets, or for juicy steaks?

"U"

The infant prattling in its repetitious way,
THIRTEEN many times what it has learned to say.

"P"

The FOURTEEN happening of events epitomize,
And in the news important speeches summarized.

"H"

FIFTEEN might well apply to heroines dramatic
With emphasis exaggeratedly ecstatic.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39.)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Captain, does a ship like this often sink?"

"No, Madam, never more than once."

The film magnate was describing his latest picture.

"My boy," he said, "it's tremendous! It's magnificent! It's mastodonic! It's mediocre!"

* * * *

"What is your age?" asked the magistrate.

"Twenty-one years and some months," replied the woman witness.

"Just how many months? You know you are on your oath?"

"A hundred and twenty."

* * * *

The absent-minded man had decided to take himself in hand. In the bathroom in the morning he squeezed tooth-paste on to his shaving brush and was about to clean his teeth with it when he recovered himself.

"Ah! Just caught myself in the nick of time," he remarked, triumphantly, lathering his chin with the tooth paste.

* * * *

In the days when whaling voyages often lasted five, seven, eight or even ten years, the mate of a whaling ship about to leave port tapped the veteran skipper on the shoulder and said, "Sorry, captain, but your wife is crying her eyes out on the dock."

"What's the matter with her?"

"She says you didn't kiss her good-bye."

"Well," said the captain, "I'm only going to be away for two years."

* * * *

Two shady business men called upon a wealthy acquaintance and endeavoured to interest him in a wild-cat scheme they had hit upon.

"I don't think he'll bite," said one as they were coming away after the interview.

"What makes you think that?" asked his friend.

"Well, I may be wrong, but after he shook hands with you I saw him count his fingers."

* * * *

A hammer-thrower explained to a doctor over the telephone that while he was practising with his hammer, on a piece of spare ground the hammer broke, and he had accidentally struck his mother-in-law, who was visiting him.

"Oh, that's serious," said the doctor. "I'll be over right away. What are you doing about the accident meantime?"

"It's all right," replied the hammer thrower "I have an extra hammer and I'm practising with that!"

"My husband tells me that other men consider Mr. Browne quite a raconteur."

"Rubbish! He doesn't drink any more than the rest of them."

* * * *

The girl cried piteously after her young man had proposed.

"Why are you crying, darling?" asked her lover. "Have I offended you?"

"No, dear," answered the girl. "I'm crying for pure joy. Mother always said I was such an idiot that not even a donkey would propose to me, and now one has".

* * * *

He was a good barber, but his schooling had been neglected. On the wall of his shop was a card bearing the words: "Haircutting, 6d. Singing, 3d."

When young Witting, commercial traveller, drifted in, he spotted the misspelt card, and: "Short at the back and round the ears, please;" he said, seating himself in the chair, "and you can give me a verse and chorus of 'When I Grow Too Old to Dream!'"

* * * *

A rag-and-bone man was trudging wearily along the Whitechapel Road carrying a bag containing old iron, lead pipe, a and brass.

Suddenly a woman at a fifth-floor window managed to attract his attention.

"Hi! Come up here!" she shouted.

The man climbed slowly up the five flights of stairs with his heavy bag. When at last, puffing and blowing, he got to the fifth floor, the woman exclaimed: Say, von't you put little Ikey in your bag if he ain't a good boy?"

* * * *

A Negro named Zeno got a job in the circus. When, at the end of the week he went to the office to get his pay, he found the cashier's window closed. When he tried to discover the reason, he was informed that the money had run out before his name, being at the end of the alphabet, had been reached. It was a serious blow, but he had to make the best of it.

In a few days he went out looking for another job. At last he was offered work. He was dubious, of course, but the wages were attractive, and he was hard pressed for funds. Finally he decided to take the job.

"What's your name?" asked the foreman.

Zeno scratched his head.

"Aaron's my name, suh," he replied, "an' it's spelled with a double 'a.'"

* * * *

Some men were playing poker one evening. There was a small, thin, wiry, and delicate little man who upon previous occasions had attached himself to the company without exciting any other enthusiasm than an occasional grunt of contempt.

Now, when he slipped quietly into the room and asked for a glass of water, nobody paid much attention to him. Presently he went out, but came back again.

"My I have another glass of water?" he asked.

"Take it and get out," growled one of the players.

Once more he returned.

"Another glass?" he asked.

"Go on! Go on!"

He was back again.

"May I—"

"Look here," shouted the biggest player, "you seem to have a frightful thirst."

'Not at all," said the little man. "but, you see, the house is on fire."

"Do you think that a man has a right to open his wife's letters?"

"No, he hasn't the right, and I don't see how he could have the courage."

* * * *

"What's that piece of string tied round your finger for Bill?

"That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."

* * * *

A clergyman, his face red from wind and rain, approached a policeman. His overcoat collar was turned up, so that the policeman did not see the clerical collar.

"Can tell me the time, please?" he asked.

"They'll be opened in ten minutes," said the policeman.

* * * *

After the service, the preacher, an old-fashioned type, favoured the old lady with his views on eternal punishment. There was a great deal of fire and brimstone in it.

"I don't believe it", the old lady said, impulsively; "no human constitution could possibly stand it".

* * * *

"Why is it you don't get married?" asked the pretty girl of her dancing partner. "Were you crossed in love?"

"No, I was never exactly disappointed in love, but when I was very young I fell in love with a very jolly girl. I was afraid to tell her of my feelings, but at length I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married'. And she said, 'Why, who'd have us?'"

* * * *

Two friends reached King's Cross, only to find that one of them had missed his last train home. The other, who lived in the Hatfield district, was more fortunate, and insisted upon taking his friend along with him.

"You mustn't mind a walk," he said, as they left Hatfield station. "My house is a good mile away."

"Lead on," said his companion, and they footed it together. It was a terrible night, raining in torrents, and they covered the first threequarters of a mile in comparative silence. Suddenly the host halted.

"What's up, old man?" inquired his friend.

"Up!" retorted the other. "I've just remembered that we moved to Wimbledon yesterday."

The passer-by stopped and looked at the man struggling vainly with his broken-down car.

"Excuse me," said the stranger, "but perhaps I can help you. There are one or two things I can tell you about your make of car."

The owner strightened himself and looked at the other.

"Please keep them to yourself, old chap," he remarked, warningly, with a glance towards the occupants of the car. "There are ladies present."

"Ring me up one day."

"Are you on the telephone now?"

"Yes—don't you ever read the telephone book?"

"Officer, I left my car here a few minutes ago, and now it's gone."

"Must have been stolen, sir."

"No, it couldn't be that; it was insured against theft."

* * * *

"Are you sure," wrote the snobbish parent to the headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he is with you?"

"Madam," was the reply, "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs."

* * * *

One of our temperamental actresses recently stopped a rehearsal because the part assigned to her, that of a girl of questionable character, was directed in the manuscript to say "ain't."

"Why, dear," she informed the astonished dramatist, "you know this girl wouldn't say 'ain't.' The fellow she goes round with has a car."

* * * *

A Negro called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking-chair. The visitor noticed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a curious way.

"Yo' ain't ill, is Yo,' Harrison?" he asked anxiously.

"No I ain't ill, Mose".

There was a moment's silence, during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure.

"Den," continued Mose, "why does yo' rock yo'self dat way all de time?"

"Well", explained Harrison, "yo' know Bill Blot? He sold me a silver watch cheap, an' if I stop moving like dis, dat watch won't go!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Anagrams: Ale, Real, Alter, Recall, Atelier, Literate, Statelier, Retaliates, Retail-rates, Cattle-raiser, Rearticulates Recapitulaters (variant spelling), Super-theatrical.

Length of Race: The race course was 31 yards long.

Funny "Catch": Take the head off the figure 6 and 0 (nothing) remains. Remove the tail from the figure 9 and 0 (nothing) remains. Divide the figure 8 horizontally in the middle and 0 (nothing) is left.

Pet Zebra: The three girls weigh 82, 83 and 85 pounds, respectively. The zebra weighs 750 pounds.

Riddles: 1. One is horse-shoer and the other is a sure horse. 2. A pear (pair) tree 3. Both are farthest from the bark. 4. Because they are always running down their works. 5. Fortune. 6. A pin. 7. One year. 8 A bay tree. 9. Because they excell (X.L.).

Circle of Numbers: The number 5 is duplicated The 10 digits, including the duplicated 5, are arranged in horizontal rows as follows: First row—9 and 1. Second row—8 and 2 Third row—7 and 3. Fourth row—6 and 4. Fifth row—5 and 5

The numbers in each pair of circles connected by a straight line add up to 9.

The Elusive Black Diamond

(Continued from page 9)

arranged about the car, and I've tentatively booked a room at the pub at Cranton, in case we want to stop. We ought to be down there by eight. That be all right?"

"Fine", said Dan Wayne, leading the way from the room.

They reached the station in ample time, and an empty compartment enabled the detective-inspector to make a thorough scrutiny of his copy of the map, on the way.

Fruby proved a correct prophet, for it was well past seven o'clock when they reached Chiswick, and by the time they had obtained their car it was nearing eight.

The little village of Cranton lies on the edge of the Fenland Marshes, and as Detective-Inspector Dan Wayne and his assistant sped along through the winding country lanes towards the local inn, the desolate landscape, with the chill wind blowing, presented a far from cheering picture.

They took possession of the room they had booked at the inn by telegram, and, after getting their hired car under cover; were glad to escape from the wind into the warmth of the quaint old inn. After a solid meal, they made their way into the public bar, where Fruby attached himself to the piano, while his superior made cautious enquiries.

"What are those buildings in the marshes?" he asked the landlord.

"Them?" replied the landlord. "They're relics of the war. They used the marshes down there for an explosive store. We made a lot of some kind of explosive here, and they used to store the stuff in those huts. Built by the Government they were too useful for shooting. That what you gentlemen are down here for?"

"We may be later," replied Dan Wayne. "We heard this was a good spot, so we thought we would pop down and have a look round first. We'll have a prowl round to-morrow, and then we can come down for a week later. This inn would make a most comfortable head-quarters."

"Well, we get plenty of customers," agreed the landlord.

Dan Wayne continued chatting about the locality and before he and his assistant had retired for the night, they had obtained all the information they required.

On the following morning, armed with many instructions from the kindly landlord, they set out from the inn; and following a winding road, soon found themselves among the marshy stretches of country, where the red-ink trail shown upon the map left the road

The cries of wild geese as they whirred up, disturbed from their resting places, sounded strange to the unaccustomed ears of the detectives, as with a compass they cautiously followed the path laid down on the map. It wound about among the patches of boggy ground like a snake, and they were forced to exercise considerable caution. Several times they saw relics of the Army occupation in rotting duckboards and portions of corrugated iron. At last in the distance they perceived the small concrete buildings in which the explosives had been stored.

Once, Fruby forgot himself in his excitement and moved from the track marked on the map. In a few seconds he was up to his knees in mud. Warned by the incident, they exerted more care, until at last they were near enough to the buildings to recognise from the description shown in the map, the hut for which they were searching.

The concrete buildings were dotted about, each one at least ten feet from the others, and were still in a remarkable state of preservation. The red-ink track upon the mysterious map led forward to stop at one of the small buildings, and above it upon the map had been printed the figure "7."

They easily recognised their objective, for, splashed upon the weather-stained concrete of one of the huts in some kind of paint, was the figure "7" still easily discernible in spite of the action of wind and rain.

They hurried forward. The wear of the weather upon the timber of the door was more marked, but with a hearty heave they were easily able to enter.

Dan Wayne flashed the ray of his torch quickly round the interior, while Fruby removed the wooden cover from the window. Again on the wall of the concrete hut, showed the figure "7." Tim Martin had left nothing to chance.

The light from the unbarred window gave sufficient illumination for an examination of the interior. While Fruby began to poke about, Dan Wayne spread out the map, and scrutinising it carefully saw a small asterisk marked upon it at a certain point near the hut. He followed the indication and found the necessary directions given at the bottom of the map.

"What do we do now?" interrupted Fruby. "Have we got to do a spot of digging in the floor?"

"No!" answered Dan Wayne. "Look at the map! See what it says:

"24 inches up the Eastern Wall. 3 Feet from Western corner."

"Look! Here is the spot! Here's a cross marked on the wall in the same kind of paint as the seven up there!"

Infected by the excitement of the hunt, he pulled a short, pointed jemmy from his pocket and began to attack the concrete.

Under his fierce onslaught it began to flake off. After a few minutes of strenuous work, the jemmy suddenly sank into the wall and a small slab of concrete, weakened by the battering, began to crack away from the remainder.

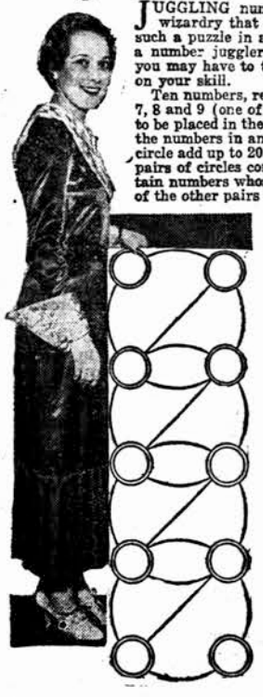
Dan Wayne jerked out his jemmy, and inserting the tip in a crack ,bent his weight on the tool. Under the leverage the slab quickly gave, and falling to the ground, revealed a cavity beyond. He dropped the jemmy and shone the ray of his torch within the aperture. Inside was a parcel of some kind. He jerked it out and found that it was a box, wrapped in oiled cloth. Quickly he slashed through the thread which fastened the cloth and it fell open showing a steel box. Attached to the handle of the box was a key. Fumbling in his excitement, he turned the key in the lock and lifted the lid, to find within a tin cylinder. He unscrewed the cap and shook out the contents on to his hand. Then passing the empty receptacle to his assistant, he smoothed out the two sheets of thick paper which it had contained. Fruby moved behind him and the two stood for a moment reading the documents by the light which streamed through the window behind them.

Suddenly, warned by some instinct, Dan Wayne turned to see peering through the aperture only a few inches away the face of a masked man. Fruby turned too and in an instant the two detectives rushed for the door, Dan Wayne cramming the paper in his pocket as he ran. But again they were not destined to catch their elusive enemy for, as they raced from the hut, they saw the powerful figure of the masked man leaping from tussock to tussock, and when Fruby had sunk to his knees in the marsh, Dan Wayne stopped.

"Let him go," said the detective-inspector. "We've got the papers and we'll get away with them. We'd better not take any chances of being bumped off from some ambush in the marshes."

(To be continued on Sunday next)

Magic Circles of Numbers



JUGGLING numbers is a form of mathematical wizardry that is a fascinating pastime. Here is such a puzzle in addition that will test your skill as a number juggler, yet it is easily solved, although you may have to try more than once. It all depends on your skill.

Ten numbers, representing the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (one of the numbers being used twice) are to be placed in the 10 small circles in such a way that the numbers in any four circles connected by a large circle add up to 20. At the same time each of the four pairs of circles connected by straight lines must contain numbers whose total is the same as that of each of the other pairs of numbers.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39.)

DON'T BE A WRECK. HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Rs. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay 2.

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Western India Tennis Championships

Tourists Monopolise Singles Semi-Finals

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament has now reached its final stages. But the contests which were exhibited on Saturday were exceedingly disappointing. The tourists won all their engagements in the quarter-finals of the Men's Singles with perfect ease and will now play against one another in the semi-finals and final to decide the championships. B. T. Blake, the side champion and the conqueror of E. V. Bobb, was the only Indian player to show any fight against the visitors yesterday. The others went down miserably. Menzel treated his duel with Solankee as a farce and created much amusement among the spectators by the way he made mincemeat of him. Solankee himself added to the fun by his antics. Two love sets were the score which Menzel announced in his favour.

Beatty and Tew were also slaughtered by Metaxa and Hecht respectively. The visitors were now seen in much better form than on the previous days.

GREAT VICTORY BY BROOKS AND BLAKE.

Contrary to expectations, J. Charanjiva and E. Brooke Edwards, one of the strongest pairs in the country, were eliminated by the new combination of T. Henderson Brooks and B. T. Blake. Although the latter pair had earned the distinction of vanquishing the Austrian couple, Metaxa and Baworouski, they were not expected to outbid their great rivals who are reputed for their brilliance in doubles play. As it happened, Charanjiva and Brooke Edwards dominated the play in the first set which they captured at the cost of three games, and then led by 4—2 in the second. It seemed as if the match was well in their hands.

A splendid rally at this critical juncture by the army champion and his partner turned the tables on their mighty opponents. Henderson Brooks played as one inspired and was easily the best man on the court. His kills at the net were as brilliant as spectacular. Blake gave him excellent support.

BROOKE EDWARDS AND CHARANJIVA BEATEN.

Brooke Edwards on the other hand became erratic in the extreme as is his want. On several occasions I have seen him losing championships just when he felt he had them firmly in his grip. Charanjiva caught the contagion from his partner, thought in a small measure, and was responsible for missing many valuable points.

The final set was most exciting and thrilling and after the score became three all, every point was keenly debated and discussed and there were dences galore. The seventh was particularly eventful in the latter respect. By snatching away the last three games Henderson Brooks and Blake earned a meritorious victory. Their engagement with Menzel and Hecht in the final is sure to be looked forward to with the keenest interest.

Homi Contractor and Rusi Vakharia were no match for their redoubtable opponents, Menzel and Hecht, whom they met in the penaltimate round of the Men's Doubles. It was more the luck of the draw than force of strength that had carried them so far. However, they fought bravely to wrest give games in all from their great antagonists.

BOMBAY CHAMPIONS DEFEAT ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONS.

It was really an unlucky day for Brooke Edwards. The Mixed Doubles Championship on which he so confidently counted slipped away from his fingers as well. John Tew and Mrs. Tew, the Bombay Presidency Champions, who combine so wonderfully, carried away the final set after an exciting tussle ranging over [illegible]

S. C. Beatty and Miss L. Woodbridge disposed of Dadley Pitt and Miss Hill without much resistance. The losers could pick up only four games in the encounter.

JENNY'S EASY VICTORIES.

As might be expected, Jenny Boland won her match in the Women's Singles and Doubles just as she liked. In the latter event, she is already in the final, accompanied by Miss Harvey Johnstone, dismissing Misses Woodbridge and Dubash in straight sets. They will meet Mrs. Tew and Miss Hill in the final.

In Singles she is down to meet Miss Portlock in the semi-finals. Now that Leela Row has been scratched, there is no doubt that she will retain her championship withoutu any difficulty. It is a great pity that Leela should have left her home tournament and a great fight too, and gone to Lahore to win an easy victory.

MEN'S SINGLES—QUARTER FINALS.

Count A. Bawooroaski beat B. T. Blake 7—5, 6—3.

R. Menzel beat R. C. Solankee 6—0, 6—0.

L. Hecht beat J. E. Tew 6—2, 6—3.

...G. von Metaxa beat S. C. Beatty, 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

T. Henderson Brooks and B. T. Blake beat J. Charanjiva and E. Brooke-Edwards 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

R. Menzel and L. Hecht beat H. N. Contractor and R. F. Vakharia 6—2, 6—3.

—WOMEN'S SINGLES—SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. J. Boland beat Mrs. N. M. Levien 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Mrs. J. Boland and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss M. P. Dubash 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND

J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew beat L. Brooke-Edwards and Miss Harvey Johnstone 2—6, 15—13, 7—5.

S. C. Beatty and Miss L. Woodbridge beat A. M. D. Pitt and Miss W. Hill 6—1, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4 P.M.: CENTRE COURT.

Men's Singles—Semi-finals:—G. Von Metaxa vs. L. Hecht, followed by R. Menzel vs. Count A. Baworowski., followed by.

Mixed Doubles—Semi-final:—B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash vs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew.

COURT NO. 1.—

WOMEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS

Miss Harvey-Johnstone vs. Miss Portlock, followed by Mrs. J. Boland vs. Miss Dubash, followed by

MIXED DOUBLES' SEMI-FINAL: E. V. Bobb and Mrs. Boland vs. S. C. Beatty and Miss L. Woodbridge.

FAREWELL TO AUSTRALIAN TEAM

"AU REVOIR!"
(By J. J. Khambata).

Wellknown Urdu Poet Dead

NEW DELHI, February 14.

Munshi Maharaj Bahadur Barq Dehlvi, a renowned Urdu poet, who had translated Dr. Tagore's verses into Urdu, died last night of heart-failure at Panipat, where he had gone to attend a marriage party.—United Press.

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Your Nerves are Sick, They Need Rest and TONIC to restore.

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'GRAMS: "ANTIQUININ"

W. Sibbritt Rides Four Winners

Australian Lightweight Accomplishes Doubles For Kashmir And Essajee

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

The attendance yesterday at Mahaluxmi dwindled to moderate proportions and the lack of interest must be attributed to the paucity of runners in the chief event, the Hughes Memorial Plate, the Druids Lodge Handicap and the Mysore Cup.

With five favourites obliging backers must have finished on the right side. W. Sibbritt enjoyed the sport more than anybody else. The Australian lightweight steering two winners for the Kashmir stable and two for G. Essajee. The Maharajah of Kashmir, who was present, looked very pleased when Columbian captured the Mysore Cup and Pougatchev annexed the Hughes Memorial Plate, receiving some consolation for the debacle of Rentenmark last week.

POUGATCHEV AGAIN.

A field of four horses for stakes valued at Rs. 19,000 was rather a poor array, and Pougatchev opened at 4 to 1 on when the odds were called in the Hughes Memorial Plate. Run at a slow pace there was no life in the race until the competitors reached the Straight, where Count Ito shot out first to be overtaken by Pougatchev after a sharp and short struggle. Sibbritt, however, rode the son of Town Guard right out and had a length to spare at the finish. Count Ito who has made remarkable improvement, put up a gallant fight and was well in front of Silver Plated. The last-named who was finishing on should be seen to advantage over a longer journey.

ZUYDER ZEE JUST GETS THERE

Zuyder Zee survived a strong challenge from Black Peril in the Druids Lodge Handicap, and his numerous supporters heaved a sigh of relief when the Judge gave the verdict to the favourite. Lowrey displayed great dash on the Son and Heir gelding, who must win a race shortly.

POMPIDHOR WELL RIDDEN.

Bedsocks and Carioca absorbed the bulk of the betting in the Abberley Plate. The former let down a huge following by his doleful display. On Time, the stable companion of Carioca, attempted to do the trick, but failed to cope with Pompidhor on whom Sibbritt rode a well-judged finish. Carioca came on the scene rather late and though he overhauled On Time could make no impression on the winner.

Eighteen runners lined up in the Gaye Plate, which saw Farat Prince triumph over Al Hamil and Jahan Ara in the excellent timing of 2mins. 18-3|5secs.

SELBY'S BRAINY RIDING.

C. Selby displayed brainy horsemanship on Eeda in the Gough Memorial Plate (Div. I). The mare was badly placed and her chances looked hopeless half way down the straight, but she threaded her way through the field skilfully guided by her resourceful pilot. Eeda got up in time to defeat Al Ghazi, who was being shouted home. Needless to add Selby received great applause for his brilliant effort on the winner.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 195-8 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 106-8.

THE MYSORE CUP.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore and Rs. 9,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Indian Horses four and five years old only. W. A. Penalties.—Winner of the All India Produce Stakes, Poona, 1935, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona, 1935. 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

Allowances.—Mares and geldings 3 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's COLUMBIAN 8-11 W. Sibbritt 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 9-0 Cook 2
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 8-2 Selby 3

Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 14 for Win; and Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for Places.

All Ran.

Favourite: Columbian (8-11).

Winer trained by: J. Robinson.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.
(Division I.)
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. H. Tohalla and Mahmood Jassim's EEDA 8-9 Selby 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI 8-0 Britt 2
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's RUSTOM 8-2 M. Hoyt. ... 3
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's RUSHDI 9-1 Carslake 4

Won by: Neck, 1/2 length 1/2 lenth.

Time: 1 min. 36 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 57 for Win and Rs. 23, Rs. 21 and Rs. 57 for Places.

All ran.

Favourites: Rushdi (9-1) and Al Ghazi (8-0).

Winner trained by: H. Tohalla.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE
(Division II).
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-8 Whiteside ... 1
Mr. Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN 7-11 Selby 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-6 Cook 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 8-13 Northmore 4

Won by 1 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 37 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 274 for Win and Rs. 48, Rs. 34 and Rs. 15 for Places.

All ran.

Favourite: Mamluk al Iraq (8-6)

Winner trained by: Mahomedalli.

THE GATWICK PLATE.
(Division I).
DISTANCE 1 MILE

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 7-11, (cd. 7-12), Selby 1
Mr. Eve's CRIMSON RAMBLER, 8-10, Brace 2
Messrs A. Higgin's and N. D. Bagree's TLIRO, 8-3, Britt 3
Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE, 7-10, Davison 4

Not Run: Quick Image 8-12.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 min. 31 1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE GATWICK PLATE.
(Division II).
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's RUNNING SEA, 8-0, Brace 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Parlakimidi's FLINTY, 8-7, Munro 2
Mrs. J. E. Malone's KILFINANE, 7-13, Selby 3
Mr. Kelso's PHARE, 7-12, Whiteside 4

Not Run: Cheap Jack 7-3.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 41 1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE
DISTANCE.—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,500.

For Horses W. A. and C. reduced 3 lbs.

Penalties.—The Winner of any one of the following races 7 lbs. extra, or of any two or more of such races 12 lbs. extra.

Eclipse Stakes of India, 1935; 1936. King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1934-35. The Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1934-35.

Allowance.—Horses, which after 31st March, 1933, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7 lbs. Rs. 10,000 14 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV, 9-0, W. Sibbritt. 1
Maharaja Madan Singh's COUNT ITO, 9-0, Burn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SILVER PLATED, 9-0, Munro 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ROBERT, 8-5, Britt 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, and 6 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 9-1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 11, and Rs. 11, for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Nawabzada Fakruimulk's ZUYDER ZEE, 9-4, Wilson 1
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL, 7-11. cd. 7-12, Lowrie 2
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN, 7-4, Britt 3
Mr. A. Higgins' TEL ASUR, 8-1, Northmore 4

Not Run: Count Ito 9-4, Cercello 7-1, and Goolash 7-7.

Won by short head, 2 1|2 lengths, and 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 26 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.
DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Gem's POMPIDHOR, 8-2, W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 8-6, Graham 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME. 8-5, Burn 3
Mr. F. H. Mehta's THRACIAN PRINCE, 8-10, Carslake 4

Not Run: Hesperitus 8-7.

First tote paid Rs 63 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 76 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

THE GAYE PLATE.
DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE, 8-3, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-7, Davison 2
Nawabzada Fakruimulk's JAHAN ARA. 8-11, Wilson 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN, 8-5, Northmore 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 94 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 23 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

Silver Jubilee Year

ALL ROUND PROGRESS

New business written up shows an increase of 137% during the last three years.

New business completed	Rs. 76 1/2 lacs.
Life Fund.	Rs. 40 lacs.
Premium income	Rs. 13 1/2 lacs.
Business in force	Rs. 250 lacs.

ATTRACTIVE & VARIED SCHEMES.

Call for particulars.

THE ASIAN

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NO LEAVE NEEDED WITHOUT PAY

Agent's Decisions Explained To Parel Workmen

(From A Correspondent)

With a view to explain the implications of the various decisions taken by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in the matter of the Parel retrenchment at the instance of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, a mass meeting of the Parel workers was held on Friday with Mr. Jhabvala president of the Bombay branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union.

It was explained to the men that the Agent has not budged even an inch from his previous decision to send the workers of the Foundry shop on one month's leave without pay and he is not also prepared to order the immediate reinstatement of the men discharged. At the suggestion of the G. I. P. Railway New Staff Union, the Agent has agreed to close the workshops on extra-holidays which, economically was as bad for the men as closing the shop on any of the week as in either case the men do not get any pay.

Workers never wanted any facilities to go on long leave without pay and therefore the notice put up by the Agent to that effect stating that demand of the workers for long leave has been conceded by the men is a misrepresentation of the real demands of the man.

A resolution declaring that (1) immediate reinstatement of all men recently retrenched; (2) cancellation of the enforced leave without pay; (3) no further retrenchment and (4) no closing of the shop on any working day were the only demands of the men.

Messrs. Khedgikar, Zulmiram, Vaidya and Pathak addressed the meeting.

WEATHER REPORT AND FORECAST

POONA, Feb. 15.

A few falls of rain occurred in Hyderabad, Assam, Tenasserim, and Nizambad, each town reporting three-quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Scattered showers will occur in Assam, North Madras coast and south-east Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of February 15.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperaure during 24 hrs 69.2 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED FEBRUARY 15

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

A conference of honorary magistrates in Berar will be held on the 1st of March at Ellichpur. Rao Sahib B. Y. Kholkute, Retired Deputy Commissioner Buldana will preside and Sir M. V. Joshi will deliver the inaugural address.

The C. P. Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a sub-committee to report on the existing conditions of the peasants in the Central Provinces and suggest remedies to improve them.

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

At the moment one finds renewed tension on the monetary exchanges and there is unsettlement in rates as a result of increased movement of Gold. Large quantities of gold are being exported to China and other continental countries and various rumours about Washington's intentions regarding gold, silver and financing problems cause uncertainty, evinced by various governments to create a situation that will bring about international stabilization of currencies and this desirable object may be attained much nearer than generally anticipated. There is some opposition to such a stabilisation but I feel certain that there is no other alternative now left untried for trade recovery and restoration of confidence. The first effect of such a move will be a drop in Gold price and it will be advisable to have no constructive interest in gold.

The Coming Budget

As usual the attention of all markets is now diverted to the prospects of the coming budget of the Government of India but so far there is no reliable guess. The budget will show a small surplus with some relief in surcharge. There cannot be any real relief as threatening war clouds in Far-East are bound to necessitate provision for defence. Thus as a market factor the coming budget will not be any surprise.

Cotton Prices

Cotton market being oversold, during the week prices registered sharp rally on extensive short covering by professional operators. Exports are taking more interest in new Broach. arrivals and the market seems evenly balanced for the time being around the existing level but the future course entirely depends upon developments in America.

It is reported that the U. S. Senate has adopted the Smith Bill for gradual liquidation of Government cotton with a fixed minimum of 20,000 bales and maximum of 25,000 bales per week. The new Agricultural Bill is still under consideration but it appears that both Republicans and Democrats are eager to help agricutural interests. This is a clear indication that the presidential election will be keen.

The American Silver Bloc which forced the Roosevelt administration to adopt a huge buying programme now finds that world forces were against such a move and the whole policy has totally failed. There is no alternative but to revise the same or abandon it.

Stock Exchange Jubilee

The local Stock Exchange was fairly steady with a fairly active investment enquiry for Government securities during the week but the industrial section was quiet as there is less disposition to buy. It is generally believed that, in the absence of outside speculative support, it will be impossible to play the game. During the last crisis, sub-brokers were banned from doing business and now it is generally realised that the bulk of the outside business was under the influence of sub-brokers. The sub-brokers are again invited to join the Exchange on a payment of Rs. 100 for which they will be given a badge. In the mean time the Board must be busy thinking plans for the celebration of the Jubilee and this time it is believed that the Finance member to the Government of Bombay will be invited at the function.

Gold and Silver market displayed steady tone last week under slightly better enquiry and favourable London advices. At the moment prices are likely to grind without any definite tendency but a straddle purchase of silver against sale of gold will prove profitable in the long run.

Produce Market

The produce market was active with a better enquiry. Professional operators were covering their unprotected sales and prices assumed hardening tendency which looks like continuing.

Copper prices are likely to improve as the statistical position is again strengthening and single option to call at a premium of 15 shillings in London seems attractive. The Dodge Phelps Corporation has raised prices to 9.50 cents and other mining concerns are likely to follow.

Rubber prices are going up and with inevitable fluctuations I still look for a further rise. The rubber restriction scheme is working satisfactorily and consumption is steadily increasing. Stocks have been considerably reduced and a reasonable return to producers seems certain.

Tin market is firm but prices are fluctuating widely. The restriction scheme will end this year and unless it is renewed it is thought prices are high enough as there are many complications.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS FOR STUDENTS

The Education Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India held its meeting on Friday, the 14th inst. at the office of the Society. Among those present were Principal D. A. Telang (Chairman) of Babu Pannalal High School, Miss Bahadurji of the Alexandra Girls' High School, Mr. S. A. Paranjpe and Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar (Convener).

The meeting decided to approach the heads of the schools and colleges in Bombay, the Headmasters' Association and the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association with a proposal of the Society to organise regular exhibitions of educational films for the benefit of the students of the schools and colleges and invite their suggestions in giving the proposals a concrete shape.

STRIKERS' VICTORY

Sir Ness Wadia Agrees To Demands Of Spring Mills Weavers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Spring Mills strike which started on Monday last will come to an end next Monday owing to the generous response of Sir Ness Wadia on whom a deputation of the strikers waited on Friday.

The deputation urged for certain concessions to the operatives. Sir Ness Wadia, after listening to the grievances of the deputation, it is understood, agreed to give the weavers assistance of four men over every 12 weavers. He also agreed that the assistants would be paid by the mill instead of by the weavers as was the case before. The operatives will be paid in future on production instead of on piece work.

The deputation expressed their satisfaction and promised to resume work from Monday.

CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR F. E. DINSHAW

Committee Appointed To Draft Resolutions

A preliminary meeting of the requisitionists to call a Sheriff's public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was held in the Corporation Hall, Bombay, on Friday evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, presided.

Sir N. Saklatwala was unanimously elected President of the public meeting to be held, and a strong informal committee to draft resolutions and make all arrangements necessary for the holding of the meeting was elected. It was decided that a representative memorial committee should be appointed at the public meeting.

Messages of sympathy and support from Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai were read at the meeting.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY, BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

We deem it a privilege to approach the University Constituency and commend to them the name of Dr. B. G. Vad for their support at the ensuing Election to the Bombay Legislative Council. Dr. Vad has always served the best interests of the University and its students, whether it was as a popular and successful teacher in the Medical College, or a Subaltern in the University Training Corps or a Member of the Senate or the Academic Council. Among the problems he has grappled with in the University, may be mentioned Physical Education in Schools and Colleges, Increasing the strength of the Bombay U. T. C., recognition of the degrees of the Bombay University by Government and Public Bodies, improvement in the methods of examination, etc. At the Budget Sessions of the Senate, he has always evinced proper insight, knowledge and perspective of all University items and has always made useful contributions at the debate. In 1935, he was elected Dean of the Medical Faculty when he showed great tact and intelligence in handling many intricate problems that arose at that time, and by conscientious discharge of his onerous duties earned the encomiums of his colleagues.

Outside the University, he has quietly rendered very useful service, whether as President of the Deen-Daya Sangh or Vice-President of the Rural Health Association or as a member of the Managing Committee of the various Medical or non-Medical Societies.

Regardless of favour or frown, he has always fearlessly put forward his honest views and remained aloof from parochial considerations. A conscientious and intelligent gentleman of broad vision, liberal views and a national out-look free from even a tinge of communal bias, Dr. Vad can always be relied upon to serve the cause of Education and our country; and we therefore request the voters to support his candidature and return him to the Council.

N. C. KELKAR (Kesari Maratha Office).
L. R. GOKHALE, M.L.C.
G. V. DESHMUKH, M.L.A.
Dr. H. D. DASTOOR
R. D. KARMARKAR (S. P. College)
P. V. KANE
Dr. D. S. SARDESAI
SYED MUNAWAR, M.L.C.

HOCKEY NOTES

BOMBAY'S TEAM FOR CALCUTTA

(BY SHORT CORNER.)

The Selection Committee of the B. P. H. A. has been busy and most of the clubs have sent in their nominations. It is really surprising that the Customs should nominate fifteen players. I suppose they consider all their men the best in Bombay.

I find that the Selection Committee have erred in one matter. They asked for nominations to be sent in within eight days of the receipt of their circular which was dated 31st January and posted on 1st or 2nd February and received by the club secretaries on the 3rd or 4th February and may be later. Much before the 12th instant the Committee met and began their elimination task. More time should have been given to the clubs so that their respective committees could meet and discuss the merits of the players and then forward then. I do hope the Committee stretches its eyes further and considers others who have not been included in the lists. There should have been a fixed date for return of nominations.

I am rather surprised to find that the BEST have failed to forward the name of their 'star' player, who once played for Bombay viz., Fonsecak This little player is really playing very well and his display on Wednesday in the Gwalior Cup was an excellent one indeed. Then again, the G.I.P. Mechanics Institute have omitted D'Cunha, a fine inside-right and a good opportunist. I wish in the interest of hockey in Bombay, deserving players besides those nominated, are not left in the cold.

Coming to the team to be selected, the task before the Committee is a difficult one but I sincerely believe they will acquit themselves creditably and put in the field a team worthy of the name of Bombay and leave all personal prejudice out of the question. I wonder if the Selection Committee is aware that there is in Bombay a goal-keeper named Nazareth Castellino, who, represented Sind in the Olympic trials in 1932 From what I have seen of him, I think there isn't anybody who could beat him, for the present in Bombay.

Next to him should be Leo Pinto. I have not seen him in action this year but last year he was good. Still another is F. Millard. The selectors would do well to keep an eye on them in the Gwalior cup. The team for which Castellino is playing is bound to spring a surprise.

The final team will have a couple of players from Poona but I have not seen any of them this year, so I cannot say which of them be selected. From those in Bombay, the following should have a chance in the final selection.

1 Castellino.
2 Leo Pinto.
3 F. Millard
4 Abrew
5 Aslam
6 Jameson
7. Fonseca.
8 A Mascarenhas
9 G. Page
10. N. Fernandes.
11 G Brewin
12 L. Butler
13 Abbas
14. Afzal.
15 A. Brewin
16 Sweeney
17 Sullivan
18 D'Cunha
19 John Pinto.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Bombay's hockey has started in right earnest with the Gwalior Cup, which is a preliminary to th eAga Khan. Buch was expected of the Vincent Club but they were beaten by the second string of the Lusis' in the first round. Knowing the team as I do, their defeat by 2 to 1 was due to the last minute changes in the personnel of the team. Their two outstanding men, Carr, centre forward, and Butler, centre half, were taken away. The former by the G.I.P. Railway and the latter was engaged by the Telephone Company. Hard luck the Vincent Club.

The Blue Rangers defeated the Sotonians in the second game of the tournament on Tuesday but the encounter was not very interesting. It's a pity that the BEST had to make such an early exit from the tournament. They suffered defeat at the hands of the local champions but not before making them work hard for victory. Anyway it was a glorious exit. Fonseca, G. Fernandes and F. Fernandes were conspicuous in the BEST team while Aslam, Milne and Pinto shone for the Customs

The second string of the Customs met with the same fate as the BEST. They were beaten by the Bombay Telephone Company by the clear margin of three goals. It was only the fine goal-keeping of Hermert Lynun that kept the score down, or the Customs would have been trounced badly.

THE PAREL LEAGUE

In the Parel League, the Bombay Portuguese have now assumed the command when they beat the "Times of India" 'B' last week. Interest in this League seems to have dwindled down in view of the other attractions in the city. The Lewis Hockey Tournament is to start shortly and entries were have to be closed by the time. this will have been published

BOMBAY LEAGUE

I wonder how the B. P. H. A. is going to complete the League in view of the many recent postponements I would advise them to stage some of their matches on the I.F.L. ground at Parel as well as the Naigaum Police ground. There should be little difficulty in getting these grounds. One advantage of having some of the matches at Parel would be that as the ground is enclosed. Will gate money could be charged th eB. P. H. A. take up the idea?

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

"Times Of India" Beat Bombay Portuguese

"The Times of India" were the winners over the Bombay Portuguese Association by four goals to one on Saturday in the first round of the Gwalior Cup Hockey at the Cooperage.

In the initial moiety the Portuguese led with 1—0 Davies converting a short corner, Within five minutes from the restart Mendes the outside Right of the "Times" equalised the score. Two more goals were added to the "Times" score by Blake and Wilkins at short intervals. (3—1.)

The Portuguese Association pressed hard into the enemy territory but missed several sure chances of scoring including two short corners. The "Times' " fullbacks Easdon and Edwards as well as Thomas at centre half gave very good account of themselves in defending their citadel.

Towards the end, Blake who had exchanged places with Wallace into the Inside left put a stinging shot into the net increasing the score to 4—1.

RESULT:—

"TIMES OF INDIA" ..... 4 goals.
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSN ... 1 goal.

Teams:—

"TIMES OF INDIA": Jones; Edwards, Easdon; Adams, Thomas, Tyrell; Mendes, Blake, Wilkins, Wallace, Selty.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSN.: —A. Rodrigues; Pereira, N. Mendes; L. De'Sa, Page, Ambrose; Marquis, Peter, Davies, Carvalho, Albert.

Umpires: Fernandes and Hibbert

To-day's play at Cooperage at 4-15.

Young Sports vs. Brady and Co. At 5-30 p.m.

Friends' Sporting Club vs. European Institute (Igatpuri.)

POLICE CLUB BEAT G. U. SPORTS

The Police Club defeated the G. U. Sports by the odd goal in seven after an exciting contest. The score was 3 all at the end of the allotted time and the deciding point was scored in the extra period of five minutes.

SCHEFFER WINS FIGURE SKATING

Britain Secures European Championship In Ice Hockey

GARMISCH, Feb. 14.

The Men's Figure Skating was won by Karl Scheffer (Austria) with 422.7 points.

In the first match of the Final Pool of Ice Hockey, Great Britain beat Czechoslovakia by 5 goals to nil and thus wins the European Championship.—Reuter.

NAYUDU'S REQUEST TO CRICKET BOARD

Wants To Make Statement On Calcutta Match

The "United Press" learns that Major C. K. Nayudu who had so far refrained from making any statement in connection with the unofficial test match played against Australians in Calcutta under his captaincy, has decided to break his self-imposed spell of silence in view of the criticism levelled against him in certain quarters and he has asked the permission of the Cricket Board of Control to make a statement.

Doubts are entertained about the Cricket Board of Control giving him the permission. However it is understood that if at all Major Nayudu is allowed to make a statement, there will be surprising revelations as to in what spirit cricket was played in Calcutta as also the way in which it was scuttled.—United Press.

POONA RACING SEASON FIXTURES

The following are the dates for the Poona Racing Season:—

SUMMER MEETINGS

1st Day	Saturday	August	1
2nd ,,	Monday	,,	3
3rd ,,	Saturday	,,	8
4th ,,	,,	,,	15

BIG MEETINGS.

1st Day	Saturday	August	22
2nd ,,	,,	,,	29
3rd ,,	,,	September	5
4th ,,	,,	,,	12
5th ,,	,,	,,	19

AUTUMN MEETINGS

1st Day	Saturday	September	26
2nd ,,	,,	October	3
3rd ,,	,,	,,	10

MAHILA AND BALA SEVA MANDIR

Ashram For Destitute Women & Children Opened In Thana Village

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Feb. 15.

An Ashram for destitute women and children under the name and style of "Mahila and Bala Seva Mandir" has been opened at Pokhran village, near Thana, by Mrs. Perinben Captain and Shrimati Sharda Divan, joint secretaries of the Gandhi Seva Sena of Bombay. This is the outcome of the donation given by Sheth Ratanji Lakdawala and good support by a Bombay Bullion dealer.

The main objects of this institution is to give training to the destitute women and children and to make them good citizens. Membership is open to all.

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Tayab Ali Interviews Viceroy

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Tayab Ali, a prominent leader of Zanzibar, who recently arrived in India, had a long interview with H. E. the Viceroy regarding the position of Indians in Zanzibar, at New Delhi on the 14th February, 1936, and afterwards lunched with His Excellency.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

India's Team For England

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

By the time this article appears in print the Board of Control for Cricket in India will have met at New Delhi. It is very difficult to forecast at this stage what their decisions will be on the several important issues that are lying before them. People all over the country fear that the meeting will be a stormy one. We can easily guess where the storm is expected to begin. But we are in the dark as to how it will progress and end. If it blows away the dust and leaves a clear path, it will have done distinct service to Indian cricket. But if it leaves rack and ruin in its trail, Heaven may help cricket in India.

Good, If True

As the world is aware the trouble will arise over the letter of resignation of Dr. H. D. Kanga and the captaincy of the Indian team for England. Rumours are floating everywhere that the Nawab of Pataudi has already sent in his resignation on medical advice. Let us hope that this is true, as it will save an acrimonious debate on the subject which is quite avoidable.

The Fittest Man In India

Then the question will be who should be selected in his place. I have seen nothing so far to alter my previous opinion and that is that C. K. Nayudu should be entrusted with the responsibility. He is the fittest man in India today, both in point of ability and experience, to lead an All-India team. Despite his team's failure at Calcutta against the Australians, which was by no means due to his inefficient leadership, he stands unrivalled as a captain. I am sure nobody will be silly enough to blame Jack Ryder for his team's defeat at Lahore and Madras. Luck and circumstances were against them in their respective occasions.

An Unbelievable Rumour

hTe charge against C. K. Nayudu is not, however, based on the point of merit. It is said that he is overbearing and rough. it is trickly rumoured that signed statements have been collected from some of the players who are said to have come into harsh contact with him. And these will be placed before the Board of Control. This move, if true, is as reprehensible as any conspiracy calculated to deprive anybody of his rightful and just claim. It is not very difficult to raise a heap of staged condemnation against anybody else. The clear question is whether the Board of Control should be guided by the standard of merit alone or by other extraneous considerations.

Reason For Nayudu's Unpopularity

The spearhead of the attack against Nayudu is that he is a strict disciplinarian and loves to enforce it even at the cost of popularity among his colleagues. He does so not only in the best interests of the team but also of the players themselves. Unfortunately, some of our 'Star' Cricketers who have become accustomed to being petted and pampered, do not like this "tyranny." They revolted against it in England and were encouraged to do so by a few of their "well-wishers" when they returned to this country. The breach created in England has been widened thereby.

Way To Foster Team Spirit

We have to remember in this connection that it is not possible to find a captain of the blessed type of a Kanga or Vithal always. More often we come across with a task-master of the colour of a Pavri or Nayudu. In England a Grace or a Jardine is as much honoured as a Gilligan or Chapman. Maybe, the former are not loved as much as the latter. But that does not affect the game of the players or their team spirit in any way. This is a lesson which we ought to din into the ears of our cricketers in particular and all players in general. Those who would not observe discipline and play for their team or country, sacrificing their own selfish interests, should be summarily discharged and left out in the cold.

Hitch Pleads For Aristocracy.

I am rather surprised to hear from such an experienced cricketer as Bill Hitch that the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is worthy of being selected as India's captain. According to Hitch, "he is a good slip field and a fair bat" and "has a sound judgment in handling his men." While making his selection Hitch evidently forgets or overlooks the fact that Vizianagram has not the least qualification to become a member of the team and as such the arguments levelled against the Yuvaraj of Patiala apply with greater force against him. Hitch gives the vice-captaincy to C. K. Nayudu—"still a fine cricketers and a man who has great experience and is familiar with English conditions." All that I have said above is now reinforced by the opinion of Hitch, with the exception that Nayudu should be given the chief leadership as I have always maintained Wazir Ali should be selected Vice-Captain. He is unquestionably the best man for that position. I sincerely hope that the choice of the Board of Control will fall on these two men.

Hitch And Macartney's Choice

As for the team, there will be no two opinions about the following thirteen players:—C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Mahomed Nissar, L. Amarnath, V. M. Merchant, Baqua Jilani, Mushtaq Ali, S. Banerjee ,K. R. Meherhomji, D. D. Hindlekar, C. S. Nayudu, Amir Elahi and L. Amarsingh. All of these find places in the list presented by C. G. Macartney and Hitch. Without taking the odium of nominating a captain or vice-captain, Macartney suggests three other names to constitute the team:—the Yuvaraj of Patiala, L. P. Jai and D. R. Havewalla. In case any of the above is unable to make the tour, he names J. Naomal and P. E. Palia to fill the vacancies. Hitch would rather have the Yuvaraj, Palia, and Mahomed Hussain in the team, with Vizianagaram as the Captain. As Amar Singh will not be available for matches other than the Tests, he recommends 17 names.

The Best Combination

I quite agree that there should be sixteen players besides Amar Singh. The additional players I would recommend are Nazir Ali, L. P. Jai, Lal Singh and P. E. Palia. I feel rather surprised that Hitch does not include Nazir in his team. Macartney may be excused for not naming him, as he has not seen him in action. But how could Hitch think of an all-India team without Nazir, unless the latter has expressed his inability to join the team. In that case Dady Havewalla may be selected.

I would any day give preference to Jai and Lal Singh against Mahomed Hussain and the Yuvaraj. Even Bhaya for the latter would be a much better choice. Despite Palia's weakness in the field, I would like him in the team because as a left-handed bowler and batsman he may be of much use. His experience in the previous trip would also count a good deal.

I have no objection to the Yuvaraj accompanying the team as an extra-hand, as he will no doubt pay his own expenses. As he is not likely to stand the strain of so many engagements, we cannot afford to lose a better man to suit him. If a team is selected as suggested above, I have not the least doubt that they will uphold the prestige of India and Indian cricket in England next summer.

Development Of Air Routes In India

New Station Building At Imperial Capital Named After Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The programme for the development of air routes in India was explained by Sir Frank Noyce on the occasion of the opening of the Willingdon Air Station.

He said, India offered opportunities for air transport which were perhaps unrivalled; her geographical position secured to her a permanent share in international traffic, and those travelled extensively in India needed no special pleading to convince them of the possibilities of internal air services.

The building which the Viceroy opened to-day was the first important work to be completed in the programme for the development of air routes in this country.

Safer Flying

"Our main objects at present," said Sir Frank Noyce, "as to make the Trans-India route safe for large machines flying by night as well as by day, and to improve the ground organisation on the two "feeder" routes from Karachi to Madras and Karachi to Lahore so that the services operating them may not be left behind as the international services develop. Our programme provides for only two considerable buildings. One will be the terminal building of the Karachi Air Port —the great "air junction" of India and the most important air port east of Suez; the other is this, the air station building of the Imperial Capital.

No Slavish Copy.

"For the design of the building we are indebted to Mr. R. T. Russell, the Consulting Architect to the Government of India who has recently made a special study of airport construction in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, as a result of which he has incorporated in his design the best features of comparable buildings elsewhere and has made a slavish copy of none. The central feature is the Control Tower from which the aerodrome staff, in co-operation with the wireless and meteorological personnel, serve the needs of the pilot on the route, and control the traffic on and near the landing ground. From the tower the aerodrome lighting is controlled and the signals are given.

"Below the Tower are administrative offices for the aerodrome, meteorological and inspection staffs.

"A second important feature is the passenger hall surrounded by the offices of operating companies, and easily accessible from the aerodrome and from the main road. Above, a few rooms have been provided for belated pilots and travellers.

"Of the two wings one is occupied by the restaurant which provides for their creature comforts and the other by a postal sorting rooms, a public post office and telephones.

New Hangar.

"To the north of the building a new hangar is being erected to accommodate Your Excellency's machine—The Star of India—and other Government aeroplanes. On the south there will be a new refuelling station. The building is of course only part of our scheme for the improvement of this aerodrome. Cacadam runways have been provided, air approaches have been improved and the aerodrome has been fully equipped for night flying.

"Before I ask Your Excellency to open the building I have two pleasant duties to discharge. In the first place, I have to thank all those who have worked together for the development of this aerodrome and the completion of our new building, and for the provision and arrangement of the very interesting exhibition which Your Excellency will find in the passenger hall.

Excellency, I must announce Your Excellency's consent to the new building being named the "Willingdon Air Station". Your Excellencies have in the matter of travel by air as in so many other directions set us all an example and, if I may so put it, have done more than any two people in India to convince the ordinary man that air travel has passed out of the stage when every journey was an adventure and has become an everyday incident of modern life. It is, therefore, particularly appropriate that the first modern Air Station to be opened in India should commemorate the help and encouragement that Your Excellencies have given to Civil Aviation."—A. P.

A Washington message states:—The Arms Appropriation Bill has now passed the House of Representatives and now goes to the Senate.

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Considerable Hedge Selling And Liquidation

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Steady And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb 15

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy on reports that the pool does not mean to take delivery of March future contracts unless the market improves. There was considerable hedge selling and liquidation.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold was firm but silver was easy.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat was steady but there was poor enquiry. Linseed was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

	New York, Feb 15
Previous closing	10.68
To-day's opening	10.61
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	10.56
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

	Liverpool, Feb 15
Previous closing	5.77
To-day's opening	5.76
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 195-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 15

New York cotton showed easier tendency following reports that the pool does not mean to take delivery of March future contracts unless the market improves with the result that considerable hedge selling and liquidation developed.

Trading in July commenced at 10.61 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices and March liquidation together with local selling with July declining gradually to 10.56 at which point the market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.39/11.38) 11.36/11.35
May (10.95/10.93) 10.92/10.91
July (10.65/10.58) 10.61/10.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.93) 5.92
American May (5.83) 5.83
Egyptian March (8.73) 8.75
Egyptian May (8.55) 8.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 15

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 196-4 and Rs. 195. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 195-4 with New York closing futures 12 points down

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Quiet Week

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 15

The money market together with the discount section spent a quiet week from the business point of view but considerable discussion prevails regarding the Government's forthcoming policy in connection with the rearmament programme, the market hoping that the increased expenditure will be financed by treasury bills. Commodities and exchanges were quiet featureless.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Feb 15
Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 5/8
To-day's closing	5.00

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Feb 15
Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 5/8
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Feb 15
Previous closing	74.79
To-day's opening	74.79
To-day's closing	74.76
Difference	—03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 5/8 and then further eased to 4.99 7/16 subsequently displaying steadier tendency and closing at 4.99 5/8.

Franc opened at 74.79 and then moved to 74.78 with slightly easier tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 15	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 15

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 15

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 15

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2) 5.64 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.68) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.18) 62.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 15

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/6, 50/5 and 49.11. The market was somewhat depressed to-day on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing foreign reports while easier London cables induced further selling by nervous holders. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50, 49.15 and 49.6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34.12 and 34.11.9. The market was quiet and featureless with traders holding off while movements of foreign exchanges were also quiet as a result of which nothing important transpired. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34.12 and 34.11/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 15

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 7/ 7/8 and May 7s 3/8. The market was somewhat steadier on scattered local buying but the demand on the whole was restricted and very little business resulted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 15

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98 1/4. Prices kept steady on some local milling demand but the enquiry was rather slow in the absence of any stimulating outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 15

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£207 buyers £207 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £16 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to £40) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-3 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£18 13/16 paid and value) £18 13/16 buyers
Dunlop February (£23 sellers) £23 sellers
Lightning February (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyer
April June (7 1/2 paid and value) 7 1/2 paid and buyer

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Feb 15 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Feb 15 Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed May	7 4 9
Linseed September	7 8 3

The market was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 15

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 15

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 50 5/8) dol 50
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 34 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 58 3/4) dol 58 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 3/4) dol 128 3/4

M. C. C. Trounces Bay Of Plenty

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROTORUA, February 15.

The one-day match between the M.C.C. Team and Bay of Plenty resulted in nine wickets' victory for the M.C.C. The game was continued after the result was reached.

Bay of Plenty 99 (Sims, five for 26, and the M.C.C. 291 for six. (Human, 107.)

RUSSIAN WAR HERO DIES

Goutchkoff Who Persuaded Czar To Abdicate, Passes Away In Paris

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Feb. 14.

A long and adventurous life has ended by the death here today after a long illness of M. Alexandri Goutchkoff, aged 74.

M. Goutchkoff fought for the Boers and was taken prisoner by a British commanded ambulance in the Russo-Japanese war. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese and fought with the Macedonian bands against Turkey in 1903.

He fought and won six duels rode 7,500 miles across China on horse back in the early nineties. He was one of the two delegates who persuaded the Czar to abdicate, and one of the leaders in counter revolution, with General Denikin.

He lived in France since 1919 and latterly was engaged in writing his memoirs which are unfinished.

WAR SCARE IN MANCHUKUO

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.

The effect of war scare in Manchukuo is seen by the flight of panic striken Chinese from there.

All trains leaving Manchukuo for China were crammed to their utmost capacity.

An association has been formed at Harbin to give anti-air-raid training.—Reuter.

SIR T. V. CHARYA TO MEET HITLER

LONDON, February 15.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya has left for Berlin, where he will confer with Herr Hitler on the subject of the agricultural development in Germany.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya is sailing for India on 4th March from Marseilles.—Reuter.

Small-Pox Epidemic In C. P.

NAGPUR, February 15.

Wardha, Betul, Saugor, Amraoti, Akola, Jubbulpore and Bhandara Districts are affected by small-pox epidemic.

This week 5,657 attacks and 156 deaths have been reported as against 415 attacks and 63 deaths reported last week.—United Press.

INCLUDE MUSIC IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

Dharampur Maharana's Plea At Music Conference

The first Hindustani Music Conference in Bombay opened on Saturday under the presidency of the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur. He made out a strong case for an early recognition of music, by the Bombay University, as a subject of study. Proceeding he said that "this musical conference and similar conferences in future have to think, work, plan and build the future of Hindustani music.

Mr. Jayakar, President of the Maharashtra Samitee explained the objects of the Samitee.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Smt. Sunalini Devi and Mr. B. S. Sukthankar then addressed the gathering.

A choice programme of Music was gone through, and the conference adjourned till to-day (Sunday).

(Full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 15.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/4
Banks selling T T	266 1/4
Banks buying T T	263 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	561
Banks buying T T	571
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 14th instant	4.99 7/8
Japan/London 15th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 15th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong/London 15th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 15th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 14th instant	74.79
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.34 1/2
London/Switzerland 14th instant	15.12 1/2
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 14th instant	19.39
London/New York 14th instant	4.99 3/16
London/Amsterdam 14th instant	7.27 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Firm.
Gold 13th instant	£7-0-10½
Gold 14th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 13th instant	19 7/8
14th instant	20
Silver London Forward 13th instant	19 3/4
14th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready 13th instant	45
14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 13th instant	9/16 p.c.
14th instant	9 16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb. 14.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
6 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 14

Broach A/M. Op. 198; Highest 199 1/4; Lowest 198; Closing 198.

Broach J/A. Op. 200 1/2; Highest 201 Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 199 1/4

Oomra March Op. 182 1/2; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 181 3/4; Closing 181 3/4

Oomra May Op. 181 1/2; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/2; Closing 180 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 147; Highest 147; Lowest 145 3/4; Closing 145 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 144; Highest 144; Lowest 141 3/4; Closing 141 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 10 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (28-2-36) Rs 3 3/4

Scattered Selling And Buying In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE SUPPORT

Jobbers Cover Sales

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day during the early part of the day on scattered selling which resulted in a further decline in Tata Steel prices, but towards the close there was some covering by shorts which resulted in a small recovery from the lowest level.

General business was slow and jobbers were covering their sales. The undertone of the market was quiet and absence of outside support is telling on the market.

In other sections there was limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the trend of market still remains downward.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	166 4
100	Central India	230 0
100	Colaba	114 6
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	111 4
100	Gokak	154 6
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	52 8
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	194 6
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Century 166 165 166
Bom. Dyeing 675 672 676 677
Kohinoor 193 194
Central India 230
New Great 108 105
Simplex 62 64/6
Swadeshi 150 149/6
Bundi 34/2 33/14 34
I. Cement 438 435 436 438
Punjab 24/4
Shahabad 446 445 446
Andhra 1611 1607 1610 1608 1611
Tata Hydro 165/10
Tata Power 1541 1537 1535 1540 1541
Tram. Ord. 151/4 151/15
T. Steel Dfd. 538 540 533 535 530 536/4
T. Steel Ord. 145 144/8 144/12 143/8 144/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166/8
Bellapur 167 166 167
B. Stegm 271
B. Burma 391 392/8

250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	105 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	262 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	64 6
100	Swadeshi	149 6
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1207 8
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	34 8
500	Imperial	1551 4
125-500	Im. Contry.	378 12
50-100	India	130 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 4
5	Union	5 4 6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 2
70	Gwalior	114 6
160	India	438 2
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	356 4
75	Okha	256 4
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	446 4
70	United	118 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	43 0
200	Oriental	4950 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old.	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1611 4
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	150 15
100	Bombay Suburban	173 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/6/6
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1
4 per cent 1943 110/2
4 per cent 1960/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 101/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 408/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Feb. 15.

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/6/0, Jota Rs. 0/4/6, Groundnut March Rs. 2/14/9, Jota Rs. 0/2/6, Sutar Chaitra Rs. 101/8/0, Jota Rs. 2/12/0. Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/9, Shipment Rs. 4/2/0 to Rs. 4/3/0, Corrugated ready Rs. 9/2/6, Fagan Rs. 9/4/0, Chiter Rs 9/5/0.

10	Broach	41 10
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 10
1000	Tata Power	1541 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Pranti	885 0
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	96 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara S.rajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	778 12
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	30 0
30	Tata S. Def.	536 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	144 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	192 8
50	Belapur Sugar	167 8
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay-Burma	392 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-8-0
50	Bombay Telephone	109 0
100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 14
30	Premier Construction	75 4
25	Tata Oil	16 4
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Powe r	1520 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

BOMBAY COTTON

Protest Against Day And Night Working

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to-day at Rs. 199 for Broach A/M. and at Rs. 200 for Broach J/A. delivery.

But no business was done to-day till 2 p.m. as members of the staff Union held a meeting to record strong protest against day and night trading in cotton in the local market.

Later on the market opened at Rs. 197/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 198 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 196/8. Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	196 4 0
Broach J/A	196 12 0
Oomra March	179 8 0
Oomra May	178 4 0
Bengal March	142 8 0
Bengal May	139 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 156	152	148	145	
Punjab	... 156	152	148	145	
Rajputana	... ...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	194	191	188	185	...
C P No. 1	209	206	203	200	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	192	...
Broach No. 2	... ...	...	...	...	
Punjab-Ame	... ...	...	...	...	
Surat	... ...	...	...	...	

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 100 May 123 July 134 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 199—Liverpool May 5.86 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/4—Liverpool July 5.77 Rs. 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 199—New York May 10.97 Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/4—New York July 10.68 Rs. 37 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 13th February	18,677
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,154,345
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,005,786
Increase	148,559

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 15.

	Opening.
February	191.20
May	191.80+50
August	191.20

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 15.

The local gold and silver market were quiet to-day with scattered selling and prices were easy. There was a marked absence of any demand and the undertone was easy. Montreal market yesterday closed at a rise of 30 points while Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 11 0
Magh	49 11 0
Fagan	49 6 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
Fagan	34 11 0
Chaitra	34 9 0

LONDON SILVER

London, February 14

Spot	20
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 14.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz .. £7/0 10

GOLD EXPORT

Bombay, Feb 15

Gold and sovereigns of total value of Rs. 9,297,082 were exported this week.

The total amount of gold exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard is now Rs. 2,62,29,59,404

EXPLANATION UNACCEPTABLE

Karachi Condemns Mr. Lalchand's Attitude Of Neutrality

SIND BETRAYED AT "CRITICAL STAGE"

KARACHI, February 15.

Leading citizens of Karachi, including some staunch supporters of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, during his Assembly election, have wired him as follows:—

"The public of Sind are shocked at your neutrality at the critical stage of Mr. B. Das's Bill. Your explanation, unacceptable. Condition in Sind don't justify your action, which your constituency entirely disapproves and condemns."

The signatories include: Mr. Lalji Mehrotra, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Association, Dr. Choitram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President, Karachi District Congress Committee and Mr. Haridas Lalji, Secretary, Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber.—A.P.

Karachi Condemns Navalrai's Neutral Attitude On Das' Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI: Feb. 15.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's statement explaining his attitude of neutrality on Mr. B. Das's Bill accentuated rather than allayed the misgivings of his supporters, both Congress and the Hindu Sabhaite.

They contend that the Bill as expressly stated by the Home Member, was particularly directed against Terrorism and Communism, both of which were non-existent in his constituency. They further do not accept as convincing the analogy cited by him of a similar attitude shown by him on the occasion of Karachi firing and feel strongly that at an important juncture like this, he failed to stand by his constituency.

Doctor Choithram Gidvani, President S.P.C.C., telegraphed to him saying that he was shocked at his neutral attitude on the Bill thus betraying the trust reposed in him.

A public meeting is being organised and a joint statement is being drafted by the leaders in this connection.

SECOND INDIAN GOVERNOR OF C. P.?

Mr. Raghavendra Rao May Act In Sir H. Gowen's Absence

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 15.

It is understood that following the departure of Sir Hyde Gowen, Governor of the Central Provinces on leave which is likely in this summer, the Government will probably appoint Mr. Raghavendra Rao to succeed Sir Hyde Gowen during his absence.

Regarding other changes it is further understood that after assuming charge of the Acting Governorship Mr. Rao might combine the office of the Home Member with that of the Governor like his predecessor Mr. Tambe. In case Mr. Rao does not agree to combine both offices, his successor's choice will fall on Mr. T. J. Kedar, Leader of the Opposition in the C. P. Council.

If Mr. Rao succeeds Sir Hyde Gowen, he will be the second Indian Governor of the Central Provinces after Mr. Tambe.—United Press.

Police Force Guard Lahore Court

One Chapter In Shahidgunj Agitation Closes

President Of Gurudwara Committee And Eight Others Sentenced To 15 Months' R. I.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

There was an important ending to one chapter of the Shahidgunj agitation when judgment was announced in what is known as the Pir Khan tomb case.

In this case there were 17 accused including Jathadar Tarasingh, President of the local Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and its secretary and one woman.

The court found Jathadar Tarasingh and eight others guilty and sentenced them to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Two others were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Five were acquitted.

Sequel To Shahidgunj Trouble

The case was an offshoot of the Shahidgunj trouble. Soon after the demolition of the Shahidgunj mosque. A Muslim Mutawalli (religious keeper) alleged that the Sikhs had also demolished an ancient tomb situated inside the precincts of the Guardwara. This issue became an important one and a case was filed under sections 297, and 147 (demolishing a burial place) and action with intention to wound the religious susceptibilities of persons and rioting. The trial lasted over five months.

One accused who was absconding appeared in the court to-day and he will be tried separately.

Accused Handcuffed.

After delivery of sentence the accused were handcuffed and marched to jail while a large gathering of Sikhs in the court raised slogans.

The court room was guarded by a strong police force.—A. P.

Kumar Of Vizayanagram Elected Captain Of India XI

BOMBAY'S CENSURE MOTION LOST.

Pataudi's Resignation Accepted, But Ready To Play, If Health Permitted, Under Any Captain

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 15.

By ten votes against five, Vizianagram Maharajkumar was appointed Captain of the Indian team to visit England next April, at a meeting of the Board of Cricket Control, held at Bikaner House, this evening.

Karachi and Bombay proposed and supported Mr. C. K. Nayudu.

The Nawab of Pataudi's resignation was accepted. In his letter of resignation Pataudi offers to join the team under any Captain, provided, his health enables him to play.

Censure motion tabled by Bombay against the Selection Committee was defeated by 13 votes to two.

ANOTHER VERSION

At the general body meeting of the All-India Cricket Control Board, to-day the censure motion against the All-India selectors tabled by Bombay fell through by 14 to two.

The names of Maharajkumar of Vijayanagram and Major C. K. Naidu were proposed for Captaincy of India Eleven to England. Maharajkumar of Vijayanagram was elected by 10 votes to five.—A.P.

Disenfranchising Natives Of S. A. Union

Vigorous Opposition To Bill Which Passes First Reading

CAPE TOWN, February 15.

Important Bills vitally affecting the interests of the Union's six million natives are now being discussed in a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The sitting by 116 votes to 16 passed the first Reading of the Representation of Natives Bill, which proposes to discontinue enfranchisement of the natives of Cape Province (who are the only natives now entitled to vote) and to divide the Union into four huge electoral divisions for election to the Native Representative Council, which will advise the Government on legislation affecting the natives.

The natives, led by ex-Chief Justice Sir James Rose-Innes and Professor Jabavu, President of the All-Africa Convention, have been fighting the Bills tooth and nail. To-day they rejected all the compromise proposals; but the Government is credited with the intention of proceeding with the measures despite opposition.—Reuter.

Earl Beatty Better,

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 15.

Earl Beatty whose health has been unsatisfactory recently, is stated, to-day, to be as well as can be expected, but his condition gives cause for anxiety.

(Later) a bulletin regarding Earl Beatty's condition at 19-35 states his condition, if anything, is slightly better.—Reuter's Special.

"CO-OPERATE WITH JINNAH"

Gauba's Appeal To Community To End Shahidgunj Dispute

LAHORE, Feb. 14

Considerable importance is being attached in Muslim circles on Mr. Jinnah's projected peace mission to Lahore to try and settle the communal differences arising from the long drawn out Shahidganj dispute.

Mr. K. L. Gauba who arrived in Lahore this morning from Delhi is entering into negotiations with the people behind the present Muslim Jatha movement to persuade them to suspend it as Mr. Jinnah is reported to have laid this as a condition precedent to any attempt by him towards a settlement.

Muslim leaders are quite hopeful that the present agitation will be suspended and that it will be possible for Mr. Jinnah to come to Lahore some time next week.

While no definite plan of approach has yet been formulated, it is stated that Mr. Jinnah will first acquaint himself with the facts by meeting prominent Muslim leaders and will then meet leaders of the other communities and also representatives of the Government if necessary.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. K. L. Gauba expressed gratification at Mr. Jinnah's acceptance of the invitation. The problem was much too serious from all points of view to be allowed to exist and Mr. Gauba was convinced that only a leader of Mr. Jinnah's position could now solve it. He hoped that the community would extend its wholehearted co-operation to Mr. Jinnah.—A.P.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT NOTICE

Chatterjee's Hunger-Strike Echo In Assembly

NEW DELHI: Feb. 15.

Doctor Khare, member of the Assembly, has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the situation arising out of the communique issued by the United Provinces Government about the hunger-strike of Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner in Lucknow Central Jail.—United Press.

PROVIDENT FUNDS INTEREST RATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14

It is notified that the rate of interest on deposits and also on balances at credit of subscribers to the general provident and other similar funds on 31st March 1936 as determined by approved method is 4.75 per cent. and that this rate be in force during the financial year beginning on 1st April 1936.—A.P.

EGYPT'S PUBLIC DEBT

Question Of Payment In Gold Yet Undecided

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

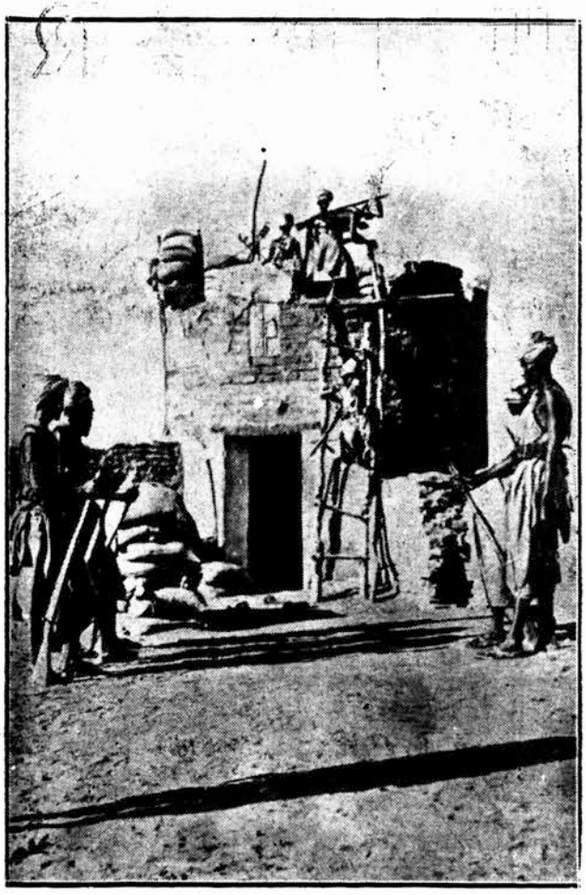
ALEXANDRIA, February 15.

Several years' litigation to decide whether the Government is liable to pay the public debt in gold, is still inconclusive.

Mixed tribunals three years ago decided in favour of the bondholders, including the French and Italian public debt commissioners, that the debt was payable in gold.

The mixed Court of Appeal, today, ruled that the mixed tribunals were incompetent to decide the issue, which may now have to be settled diplomatically.

ON THE WATCH-TOWER



Ruins of a tower near Dolo fur nish the Italians with an obser-vation post.

Japanese primary school children being trained in Jujitsu.

Temple of Shri Ranchhodraiji, principal shrine at Dwarka.

Mrs. Barbara Hanley, who 20 years ago was a school teacher in Webbwood (Ontario) has distinc-tion of being Canada's first wo-man Mayor.

General Goering inspects Berlin's Steel-helmeted Police Force.

Annual Kite-Flying Meet in To kyo.

The ball goes "round 'n' round"—o n the beach at Venice, Calif.

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